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Old Spanish Missions in Texas

Mrs. Andrew Rose, State Historian, Texas

While England and France were waging a fierce and long continued struggle, both in Europe and North America, to determine which nation should be the dominant power on this continent, Spain was strengthening her hold in the Southwest. There is in evidence today, in and around San Antonio, Texas, the massive gray ruins of the efforts put forth by that powerful nation nearly two centuries ago. Spain, as a conquering power, had two objects in view-to make the natives subjects of the Spanish king, and to convert them to the Catholic faith. This was demonstrated in every mission, which combined chapel and fortress, while the word presidio was used interchangeably for mission or garrison. When the Franciscan monks first came among the wild Indians of Texas, they did not attempt the large stone structures, whose remains may be seen today, but were content, temporarily, with small wooden buildings. The natives, seeing them at work, became interested, and by the lure of bright gifts, such as beads, pictures, and gay bits of cloth, they were persuaded to lend a hand. Many of them became proficient workmen, and nearly all were impressed by the teachings of these worthy priests. The ornate ritual of the church, with the lighted candles, incense, pictures and statues, strangely appealed to these children of nature. Most of them desired to live always near their gentle teachers. Besides religious instruction, they were taught to till the soil and many domestic arts. When their numbers were not sufficiently large they were sent out to capture their brothers of the prairies and bring them in to the presidios, where they were kept prisoners until they became sufficiently imbued with the advantages of civilized life to be willing to remain. The "call of the wild" was so strong, however, that many escaped.

In building these missions, first, a massive stone structure, large enough to hold six or seven hundred people, was erected. This served for chapel and place of refuge in times of danger. Next followed homes for the priests, hospitals, soldiers' dwellings and huts for the converted Indians. These were placed around a large, level quadrangle upon the same principle of protection which "parks" the wagon train for a night's rest on the plains. The missions are sometimes called First, Second, Third, etc., following the order in which they were founded, but not that as completed. To illustrate. Conception, or First Mission. was not finished until after San Jose, or Second Mission. This latter Mission, about four miles below San Antonio, was founded by the famous Father Margil in 1720. It was the most beautiful of all the

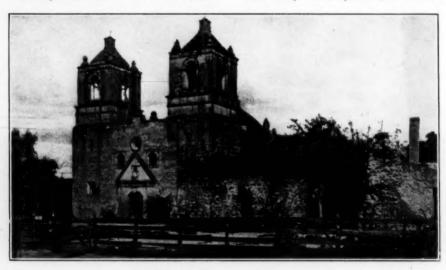
Missions, and was dedicated to Joseph, the husband of Mary. Corner says of it, "The facade is rich to repletion with the most exquisite carving-figures of virgins and saints, with drapery that looks like drapery. cherubs' heads, sacred hearts, ornate pedestals, and recesses with their conch-like canopies. The doorway, pillar and arch is daring in its unique ornamentation, showing in its combination of form, the impression of Moorish outlines. Otherwise the whole facade is rich Renaissance. The south window is the finest gem of architectural ornamentation existing in America today; its curve and proportions are a continual delight to the eye,"

Conception, with its twin towers, and

pade, was given in honor of St. Francis, the founder of the Franciscans.

The most famous of all the missions on account of its historic importance is the Alamo. It was here, in 1836, that one of the world's great dramas was enacted. Texas, settled with the descendants of our forefathers of '76, was struggling to throw off the yoke of Mexican tyranny. A little band of patriots, numbering about 180, were garrisoned behind the grim old walls of this fort. Surrounding them for many days were 4,000 Mexican troops, the flower of that army, commanded by Santa Anna, who styled himself the "Napoleon of the West."

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, in her His-



CONCEPTION MISSION, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

picturesque dome, is the best preserved of all the missions. Formerly, striking frescoes in brilliant red and blue ornamented the walls, but owing to the ravages of time and the inexcusable vandalism of sightseers, few of these remain.

The San Saba Mission was founded in 1757 on the San Saba River, for the Apache Indians. Their old enemy, the Comanches, descended 2,000 strong on them and butchered nearly all the inhabitants of this mission.

The Mission Espada, was called Espada, or sword, from the shape of its chapel tower. This is nine miles from San Antonio, and the full name, San Francisco de la Es-

tory of Texas, vividly paints this struggle: "Shortly after midnight (March 6), the Mexican troops surrounded the Alamo. The infantry were supplied with crowbars and ladders for scaling the walls. Back of these were the cavalry, who were ordered to kill any soldier who shirked the fight, and to see that no Texan escaped. Amidst the roar of the cannon, "the trumpets sounding the awful notes of the deguello, signifying no quarter," Santa Anna's troops advanced to the attack. The Texans received them with a terrible volley of musketry and artillery. Back rushed the Mexicans before that fire of death. Again they advanced, planted their ladders and tried to mount. The fury of despair nerved the arms of Travis's men, and again they hurled The Mexicans, bleeding, back the foe. wounded, and shattered, hesitated to renew the attack, but the stern command of Santa Anna, and the flashing sabres of the cavalry, forced them on. What could one hundred and eighty-one men, worn out by eleven days of constant effort, do against four thousand fresh troops? The Mexicans were pushed forward over the bodies of their dead comrades. Now they were on the walls, now the noble Travis fell, now The outer walls were abandoned, and our men fought their way backward to the barracks and the church. Every apartment was a battlefield, every room a fortress where Death alone was conqueror. Crushing through the massive stone walls came the cannon balls from

their own guns, which the enemy had now turned against them, yet our heroes struggled on till they were literally cut to pieces. But not one fell unavenged. Brave Crockett left a score of bodies about him to show his work. The gallant Bowie, though too weak to rise from his bed, shot two fiends who were preparing to butcher him."

On April 21, of that year, at the battle of San Jacinto, in which the Mexicans were completely defeated, the battle cry of the Texans, under Gen. Sam Houston, was "Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!" and many a Mexican soldier fell on his knees pleading "Me no Alamo; me no Goliad," Texas bought the Alamo church in 1883, paying for it \$20,000. In recent years it has been restored, and is now beautifully cared for in a manner befitting its role as the Battle Abbey of Texas.

State Conferences

Massachusetts

From all parts of the State incoming trains and trolleys brought a large number of delegates and visiting Daughters of the Massachusetts Society to the annual spring conference held at Worcester on May 23. 1912.

It had been arranged to meet in the old Salisbury Mansion, one of the stately Colonial houses preserved as a club house, but the attendance was so large that it was necessary to adjourn to Salisbury Hall, where more than 200 Daughters found am-

ple accommodation.

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After the invocation by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Hatch, and the singing of "America," the State Regent, Mrs. James G. Dunning, graciously welcomed the Daughters and spoke of the three pleasant years of work together; of her appreciation of their loyalty and devotion to her and of the increasing interest and enthusiasm as shown by the large attendance at State conferences. She introduced the newly-elected Vice-President General from Massachusetts, Mrs. Charles H. Bond, paying high tribute to her ability. Mrs. Bond was greeted with enthusiasm, the members rising and giving the Chautauqua She made an eloquent address, asking each member to realize that she is a vital part of a great body, not banded together as an exclusive set of hero worshipers, but a united band to work for civic righteousness. She urged work along the line of patriotic education, reminding the members that even the children of the Daughters need instruction along that line. She spoke of the beautiful home of the National Society in Washington and of the plan asking each member to give a penny a day to pay the mortgage on that home, urging the Massachusetts Daughters to make an especial effort this year toward that end.

The report of the State Regent told of the thousands of letters written, the numerous committee meetings attended and Chapters visited; of many patriotic gatherings addressed, and National Board meetings attended, showing remarkable energy and devotion to every interest of the Society. She stated that exclusive of dues paid to the National Society, the Chapters of the State have expended \$12,000 in patriotic work during the past year, \$569 having been given to Memorial Continental Hall.

The State Historian, Mrs. Milton P.

Higgins, reported over 100 deaths in the Society this year, among them an honorary member of Ebenezer Larned and Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapters, a woman of world wide reputation. Miss Clara Barton.

The Historian reported that many of the Chapters are raising money for tablets and markers, nearly all decorating the graves of Revolutionary soldiers on Memorial Day. Many have assisted in making safe and sane the Fourth of July. Most of the Chapters have had many patriotic addresses; some are writing local histories; old homes are being preserved; contributions to historical and genealogical societies have been made; hospitals and Southern schools have been helped; boys' clubs assisted and contributions made to Memorial Continental Hall; lists of Revolutionary soldiers have been compiled and many markers placed.

The assistant State Historian, Mrs. H. Josephine Hayward, in her report recommended that a complete list of all places marked and houses preserved by the Daughters in Massachusetts, be compiled the coming years. The State Regent added a second recommendation, that a complete list of all graves of Revolutionary soldiers marked should also be made. Both recom-

mendations were adopted.

After luncheon, which was served in the Salisbury mansion, the afternoon session was held and opened with a beautiful memorial service for the deceased officers. Mrs. E. E. Holbrooke, honorary State Regent; Miss Harriet Dean, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Charles M. Green, past State Regent; Mrs. H. Z. Burbank, chairman of Headquarters' Committee, and other Daughters who had passed away. Loving tribute was paid to these dear departed by Mrs. Dunning, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Chiek, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Gilman, and Miss Brazier.

Miss Susan B. Willard, chairman of the Committee on Preservation of Historic Sites, reported the progress made in having the old names of streets placed under the present name in Boston.

The State Regent reported that nearly \$2,000 had been raised for permanent headquarters, and read the contract made with the New England Historical and Genealogical Society whereby the Daughters have the use of rooms in their new

building to be ready October 1.

Mrs. Ralph Kirtland, chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics for Memorial Continental Hall, reported some valuable relics obtained; among them a framed tapestry captured during the Revolution and valued at \$1,500; and original Quincy chair and the desk of Governor Hancock. She also gave a list of furniture desired in the Massachusetts room in Continental Hall.

Mrs. Elmer H. Allen, the energetic chairman of Real Daughters, has kept in personal touch with all the Real Daughters belonging to the 39 Chapters. She stated that Mrs. Louise Carpenter, of 8 Boylston Street, Worcester, would be 106 years old on August 26, and asked the Daughters to

send greetings.

Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs, chairman of the Committee on the Prevention of Desecration of the Flag, has sent out 40,000 leaflets with the code of the Flag, so that it is now in almost every State in the Union.

Mrs. H. Josephine Hayward, chairman of the Committee on Conservation, urged that this new work be given a place in every Chapter, recommending that each Chapter give one day in its programme to the subject of Conservation, and stated that the committee had prepared a bibliography and a list of speakers who would go to the Chapters for expenses. She also recommended that each Chapter should appoint a chairman of Conservation, who should keep in touch with the legislation and interest the teachers and pupils in the schools and the Boy Scouts if possible.

Nebraska

The Nebraska Daughters of the American Revolution held on October 23-25, 1911, their tenth annual conference, the guests of Fort Kearney Chapter, Kearney, Neb.

For the first time in the history of the

State Society a three days' session was attempted, and the result was all and more than had been hoped for. October 23 brought together a large number of delegates from all parts of the State, and in the evening a reception and banquet was given at the home of the State Regent, Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton.

In the receiving line were the State Regent and the guests of honor-Mrs. Andrew K. Gault, Vice-President General, Omaha; Mrs. Mildred L. Allee, ex-State Regent of Nebraska; San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. S. C. Lobingier, Regent of Manila Chapter, Philippine Islands; Mrs. Susan Gale Adams, Greeley, Colo., and Miss Tabor, Vice-Regent, of Fort Kearney The beautiful home of Mrs. Chapter. Norton was decorated with American beauty roses and scores of large silk flags. In the dining, living and music rooms were placed small tables for one hundred and twenty-five guests, a member of Fort Kearney Chapter acting as hostess during the serving of the six-course dinner, to the three guests seated at her table.

Following the banquet the toastmistress, Mrs. Charles B. Letton, of Lincoln, introduced her subject, "Put Yourself in His Place," most cleverly, closing with the well-known words of Burns:

"O wad some power the giftie gie us, To see ourselves as ithers see us! It wad frae monie a blunder free us, And foolish notion,"

The assigned subjects were ably responded to by Mrs. C. E. Adams, Superior; Miss Anna Day, Lincoln; Mrs. Russell McKelcey, Omaha; Mrs. L. H. McKillip, Seward, and Mrs. Frank Hollenbeck, Lincoln.

The conference convened Tuesday morning in Assembly Hall; invocation by Dr. Clark and salute to the flag, led by the State Regent.

Mrs. Grace Steadman sang "The Star Spangled Banner," with piano and cornet accompaniment. Greetings were extended by the city of Kearney, through the Mayor, the Hon. John W. Patterson. An address of welcome given by Miss Tabor, Vice-Regent Fort Kearney Chapter, responded to by the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Warren Perry, Fairbury.

Music by Mrs. Eva Lee Miller, of Fremont, was followed by the annual address of the State Regent, which was replete with suggestions for the extension of the work and the betterment of the State Society.

Fourteen Chapters were reported in the State—four in process of organization—and 800 Daughters, three of whom are

honored Real Daughters, the membership divided among seventy towns and cities of the State.

It was suggested that a complete history of the State organization up to the present time be compiled and printed, taking for its basis the sketch written by Mrs. S. B. Pound, of Lincoln, and a recommendation made that the office of State Historian be created: that each Chapter issue a Year Book, to increase the efficiency of the work, and provide a guide to the State and Chapter Regents, and that they select a more uniform date for the election of officers, and urged the adoption of new bylaws more fitting the present needs of the Advised reciprocity among the members and Chapters, and as a means of increasing the membership offered a silk flag, to be won each year by the Chapter having the largest per cent, of increase in membership, hoping that the friendly rivalry for the flag would be an active one.

The chairmen of committees and Chapter Regents presented full reports of the work for the past year along the many lines of patriotic endeavor, which were of a splendid and inspiring character. More than half the Chapters were reported engaged in special trail work, in addition to their interest and co-operation in the State trail work.

Scholarships for the Southern industrial schools have been given by several Chapters, and many Daughters of the American Revolution spoons bestowed upon brides and babies. Cash prizes have been awarded students for meritorious historical work. entertainments given for crippled children, flag celebrations held, travel talks, lectures, Colonial plays and patriotic moving pictures provided, worthy contributions made to Memorial Continental Hall and Nebraska's gift of marble pedestals placed therein, the name of Miss Mary M. A. Stevens, first Regent of the first Chapter and the mother of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Nebraska, placed upon the pages of the Memory Book in Continental Hall, the annual offering of flowers for the graves of the soldier dead sent to Fort McPherson-all these show the varied lines of work being carried forward by the Nebraska Chapters.

During the morning session Mrs. Susan Gale Adams, Chairman of the Old Trails Committee, Greeley, Colo., spoke upon the trail work in that State, giving a thrilling story of the early day explorers from the time when all the territory west of the Mississippi was "Louisiana Purchase," and of the influence wrought by the Santa Fé and the Oregon trails upon this western country. The Santa Fé trail being chiefly the route of commerce, the Oregon trail being the pathway of a people westward bound, seeking homes, each trail in its different way being a strong factor in developing civilization.

The trails from the east converged near Kearney, and shortly after the Mexican War the Government established "Fort Kearney," and it was most fitting that the first monument marking the Oregon trail in Nebraska should have been erected by Fort Kearney Chapter, near the site of

that old fort.

In the report upon the twentieth Continental Congress, Mrs. A. K. Gault, Vice-President General, reported the "Business and Elections," Mrs. O. S. Ward the "Presentation of Gifts, and Mrs. D. D. Potter the "Social Side." Greetings were extended by Mrs. Mildred L. Allee, of the Presidio, San Francisco, a former State Regent, and Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, the first Regent of the first Chapter in Manila, P. I., and a former Nebraska Daughter told most charmingly of the Daughters of the American Revolution work in the islands, describing the people, their life and customs.

Tuesday evening a musicale was given for the delegates and guests at the home of Mrs. Roby, under the direction of Mrs. Grace Steadman, following which refreshments were served and a social hour en-

joyed.

The Memorial Hour on Wednesday was a most impressive observance. Prayer by Rev. J. S. Bayne was followed by Scripture reading by Mrs. Annie M. Steele; a short and significant address by Mrs. C. E. Adams, appropriate music, and the solemn roll call of Chapters.

The year's deaths numbered three.

At 11 o'clock United States Senator Norris Brown addressed the conference

and received an ovation.

An auto ride about the city preceded the closing session, which opened at 2.30. Short histories of Nebraska's Real Daughters were read, interspersed by delightful musical numbers, among them a song of Nebraska, written by Mrs. D. D. Potter, Regent of Margaret Holmes Chapter, Seward, which was adopted by the conference as the State song.

Election of officers followed, Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton being unanimously chosen for a second term, and the entire

list of State officers re-elected.

The singing of "America" brought to a close the most successful conference ever held in the State. The splendid meetings and the generous and thoughtful hospitality of Fort Kearney Chapter will long be

a pleasant memory.

On Wednesday evening Fort Kearney Chapter gave its third annual social evening, many of the Daughters remaining in the city to attend this most delightful annual affair, more than 300 being in attendance.—LUCILE BROWN, State Corresponding Secretary.



Some Revolutionary Anniversaries for September

Of the events of the War for Independence, which took place in September, the most important, inasmuch as it set the seal definitely upon the United

States as an independent nation, was the final signing of the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, in Paris. on September 3, 1783. The treaty was made under Lord Shelburne's ministry in Paris in the fall of 1782. the negotiations being carried on by Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, John Adams, and Henry Laurens, on the part of the Americans, who won a diplomatic victory in securing for the United States the country between the Allegheny Mountains and the Mississippi River [which was against the wishes of the French Government which did not wish to see the new nation become too powerful].

The first meeting of the Continental Congress was held in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, September 5, 1774. Among the delegates were Samuel and John Adams, Robert Livingston, John Rutledge. John Dickinson, Samuel Chase, Edmund Pendleton, Richard Henry Lee, Patrick Henry, and George Washington. "One of their first acts," says John Fiske in his History of

the American Revolution, "was to dispatch Paul Revere to Boston with their formal approval of the action of the Suffolk Convention" at which a series of resolutions drawn up by Dr. Joseph Warren and which fairly set on foot the Revolution, were

adopted. The action of the Congress was cautious and conservative. The members confined themselves to trying the effect of a candid statement of grievances, and drew



CARPENTER'S HALL, PHILADELPHIA

up a Declaration of Rights which Lord Chatham declared were unsurpassed for ability in any age or country. On September 5, General Gage began fortifying Boston Neck so as to close the only approach to the city by land. The battle of Eutaw Springs was fought on September 8, 1781. "It consisted of two brief actions between sunrise and noon. In the first the British line was broken and driven from the field but in the second Stuart succeeded in forming a new line supported by a brick house and palisaded garden, from which stronghold Greene was unable to drive him. It has been set down as a British victory. If so it was followed next evening by the hasty retreat of the victors hotly pursued by Marion and Lee."

On September 11, 1777, the Battle of the Brandywine took place. "With 11,000 men against 18,000," says Fiske, "Washington could hardly have been expected to win a victory. He was driven from the field but not badly defeated. He kept his army well in hand and maneuvered so skillfully that the British (headed by Howe), were employed for two weeks in getting over the 26 miles to Philadelphia."

On September 19, 1777, the first battle of Bemis Heights, or Saratoga, was fought, and paved the way for Burgoyne's surrender

the following month.

September 22 commemorates the death of Captain Nathan Hale who was hanged as

a spy by the British in 1776.

It was on September 23, 1779, that the fight between the Bon Homme Richard, and the Serapis, one of the most obstinate and murderous struggles recorded in naval history, took place off Flamborough Head, in the north of England, and made the name the name of John Paul Jones rank with the great ones of the world. It is not possible to give a detailed account of the story of the battle, so recently revived by the finding of the body of the famous commodore, which in its flag-draped casket, now lies in state in Bancroft Hall, U. S. Naval Acad-

emy awaiting the completion of its final resting place in the Chapel of the Academy.

"From a military point of view this first considerable fight between British and American frigates had no great significance perhaps but the moral effect, in Europe, of such a victory within sight of the British coast was prodigious." Jones who although a regularly commissioned captain in the American Navy, was frequently spoken of as a privateer and even as a pirate, was made a Knight of the Order of Merit by the King of France and from the Empress of Russia he received the ribbon of St. Anne. The King of Denmark settled a pension on him and through Europe his exploit was told and told again in the gazettes." The first victory of note in the history of the American Navy and one of the greatest in all history was, be it remembered, fought under the Stars and Stripes.

On September 26, 1777, Cornwallis marched triumphantly into Philadelphia.

On September 30, 1781, the American and French armies invested Yorktown, Va., and then began the siege which ended the War of the Revolution. To quote John Fiske again: "It was the great military surprise of the Revolutionary War. Had anyone predicted eight months before that Washington on the Hudson, and Cornwallis on the Catawba, 800 miles apart would so soon come together and terminate the war on the coast of Virginia he would have been thought a wild prophet, indeed, For thoroughness of elaboration and promptness of execution the movement on Washington's part was as remarkable as the march of Napoleon in 1805 when he swooped from the shore of the English Channel into Bavaria and captured the Austrian army at Ulm.'

A RARE old lustre pitcher, some handsome lace, a lace veil and an antique fan have been placed in the Museum of Memorial Continental Hall by the Continental Chapter, Washington, D. C. Members are working with committees on the Preservation of Historica Sites, Children of the Republic, New Membership and Magazine. Also with the Playground Association. The Historian of the Chapter, besides impromptu talks, gave three historical papers at the open meetings, the subject of one being "The Mother of George Washington," and of another "The Mother of Andrew Jackson." In the past 12 or 15 months the Chapter has suffered the loss by death of several of its older and active members. There have been some transfers, owing to the change of location of those who requested them. This year has given money for educational work in the mountain schools and a \$5 prize for the best historical paper. The annual contribution to Memorial Hall has also been made.—

L. R. Messenger, Historian.

Work of the CHAPTERS

(CHAPTER REPORTS ARE POSITIVELY LIMITED TO THREE HUNDRED WORDS EACH)

Pe-to-se-ga Chapter (Petoskey, Michigan).—Pe-to-se-ga Chapter, at the close of its second year has an active membership of twenty-seven, and one honorary member, Mrs. James P. Brayton, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Vice-President General National Society, D. A. R. The work of the past year has been most interesting and the Chapter

general impetus has been felt along these lines. Through members of Pe-to-se-ga Chapter the Forestry Magazine, The American Monthly Magazine, Fly, and The American Boy, have been placed in the Public Library monthly, as well as the lineage books of the Daughters of the American Revolution to date. "The Story



MONUMENT ERECTED IN MEMORY OF CHIEF PE-TO-SE-GA. MEMBERS OF THE CHAPTER AT THE LEFT, INDIAN DESCENDANTS AT THE RIGHT

feels that much has been accomplished. Mrs. O. L. Ramsdall served as a most efficient Regent and a thoroughly energetic worker for the best interests of the society. The two years of the Chapter's existence have witnessed a most remarkable increase in the amount of patriotic effort put forth in our little city. Older organizations have wakened to the spirit of the work and a

of the American Flag" has been given to several of the primary rooms of the schools, and the honor and respect paid to our nation's flag is constantly on the increase in our city. A report has already appeared in the American Monthly Magazine of the reception held in August at Petoskey by the Daughters of the American Revolution in honor of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. Shortly

after this event a card party was given by Pe-to-se-ga Chapter at Elks' Temple. This was attended by many of our summer visitors and a nice little sum was realized for the erection of a monument in memory of Chief Pe-to-se-ga, the Chapter's namesake. And on Decoration Day, just passed, a boulder of native granite, weighing more than six tons, was placed on a cement base in Greenwood cemetery where the old Chief sleeps among his people. The presentation

Margaret Gaston Chapter (Lebanon, Tennessee).—The Chapter has just placed a tablet of stone to mark the site of General Sam Houston's law office in East Main Street. Sam Houston practised law in this town in 1819-19.

The past year our Chapter has been having at each meeting a review of THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. This feature has proved so popular that it will be continued in our programmes next year.



GATEWAY ERECTED BY THE HANNAH JAMESON CHAPTER AT PARSONS, KANSAS, IN MEMORY OF THEIR REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS

to the city was made by the Regent, Mrs. O. L. Ramsdell, and the gift was accepted by Mayor on behalf of the people of Petoskey.

Just before the national colors were lifted from the monument by Mrs. J. F. Reusch, organizing Regent, and Mrs. J. M. Shields, recently elected Regent, Dr. W. E. Graham, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, gave a most interesting eulogy and sketch of the life of Ignatius Petoskey (Chief Pe-to-se-ga) who by virtue of his strict honesty and wisdom was entitled to be remembered as a "noble red-man." The ceremonies were made more impressive by the presence of the only living son of Pe-to-se-ga, and many of his descendants.—
ETHEL ROWAN FASQUELLE, Historian.

We like to keep in touch with our National work.—MAUDE MERRIMAN HUFFMAN, Regent.

Capt. Job Knapp Chapter (East Douglas, Massachusetts).—The annual meeting was held at "Maplewood Farm," the home of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Arvilla Leonard. Last Növember the Chapter members were saddened by the death of Mrs. Ellen A. Heath, who had been Chaplain since the organization in 1904. The Chapter Memorial Day was observed by decorating the graves of 40 Revolutionary soldiers buried in the Douglas Center Cemetery, and also the grave of Mrs. Sally Allen in Evergreen Cemetery, who was a Real Daughter. A sum of money has in-

creased the Library Tablet Fund, and two have been added to membership.—INEZ E. BOWERS, Historian.

Granville Chapter (Granville, Ohio).— Granville Chapter has to its credit the completion of an exceedingly praiseworthy undertaking.

The Chapter numbers but thirty members, and the village, with its fifteen hundred inhabitants, is a New England town picturesquely nestled among the hills of

Ohio.

These thirty women have reclaimed the Old Colony Burying Ground, which had been very much neglected, and have located and marked the graves of the soldiers buried in it. It is a remarkable spot in one respect, for in it are buried soldiers of all the wars ever waged by our country, as follows: French and Indian War, 1; War of the American Revolution, 12; War of 1812, 45; Mexican War, 3; Civil War, 25; Spanish-American War, 1.

In addition to reclaiming the burying ground, the Chapter has erected at the entrance a very handsome and imposing gate. It has four square masonry columns of granite blocks. The two center columns open on the driveway, and are connected by folding iron gates, and these are spanned by an iron arch bearing the legend in ornamental iron scroll work: "Old Colony Burying Ground." The two outer columns connect with the center ones by gates which open on the footpaths.

It is the intention of the Chapter in the near future to place bronze tablets on the stone columns in the center, giving the history of the gate and the war history of the

burying ground.

The gate was dedicated with impressive ceremonies on Memorial Day, May 30,

1912.

Hetuck Chapter, Newark, Ohio, was the guest of the Chapter for the day. The speakers were from the University of Chicago and Columbus, Ohio. Music was furnished by the Dennison Glee Club, fifty or more young girls attired in white.

The day concluded with a reception to the visitors, and all felt that the occasion had been most inspiring, and that the "memory of the spirit" had been perpetuated.—MARY ANDERSON ORTON.

Aloha Chapter (Honolulu, Hawaii).— On March 6 Aloha Chapter celebrated its

fifteenth anniversary. Through the hospitality of Mrs. Judd, our first Regent, we were privileged to hold this anniversary meeting in the house in which the Chapter was organized. The meeting was opened by the reading of the Ritual and singing of America." The roll call was followed by two vocal selections from Miss Kemp. The historical paper prepared by Mrs. W. W. Hall was read at this time, after which our Chapter Secretary gave interesting reminiscences of those connected with the Chapter in the earlier days. We were greatly interested in the remarks of two visiting members, one from Massachusetts and one from California, who brought greetings from their Chapters, and told us of their activities.

A reading by Miss Armstrong and a piano selection by Miss Mary Alexander closed the literary programme, after which

a social hour was enjoyed.

There was an attendance of forty-two, including ten visiting "Daughters," representing five different States.

An anniversary booklet was published

presented to each member.

The educational work of the Chapter this year has been the giving of sets of historical story books, by Mary Wells Smith, to four grammar schools outside of the city. These were much appreciated by students as well as teachers.

There is an increasing interest in the Chapter, and numerous requests have come

for registration blanks.

We have gained valuable hints from the reports of other Chapters in The American Monthly Magazine, which we enjoy reading from month to month.—Mrs. Emma Sanderson Horne, Regent.

Marshfield Chapter (Marshfield, Wisconsin).—Our State Regent, Mrs. Edwin H. Van Ostrand of Antigo, was with us at our annual meeting in May and gave us a very inspiring talk on the activities of the

National Society, D. A. R.

At the close of the regular memorial exercises on Memorial Day, the procession marched to the City Hall Square, where the Chapter presented a large flag and staff to the City Library with fitting exercises. A chorus of thirteen girls dressed in white with red, white, and blue sashes sang "Columbia," after which our Regent, Mrs. E. C. Pors, with a few well chosen words

telling of the meaning of the colors in "Old Glory," presented the flag in behalf of the Chapter. Hon. W. D. Connor, president of the Library Board, accepted it with a stirring patriotic speech. As the flag was slowly raised by our Vice-Regent, Mrs. E. E. Finney, the Second Regiment Band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Hearing that our Boy Scouts wanted a flag to take to camp this summer we presented them on Flag Day with a processional flag on a mounted staff. On Flag Day the Marshfield and Stevens Point Chapters were delightfully entertained by the Ah-da-wa-gan Chapter of Grand Rapids.—MARTHA LOVE ANDREWS, Historian.

James Madison Chapter (Hamilton, New York).—Since the organization of our Chapter in 1910, with fifteen names enrolled upon our charter, we have moved steadily onward until we now number one hundred and ten members. During the past year three names have been transferred to other Chapters and two members have passed away. Our Real Daughter, Miss Janette Blair, is still with us, though in a very feeble state. May 30, she will celebrate her ninety-eighth birthday. Chapter remember Miss Blair with gifts on her birthday and at Christmas. monthly meetings, ten in number, have been held at the homes of the members. At each meeting after the business routine, a literary program is given followed by a social hour. In March the Chapter had as an honored guest, the State Regent, Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, whose helpful words are always an inspiration to higher patriotism.

The chief social function of the year is the annual banquet held Chapter Day, December 9. The Chapter was represented at the State Conference held in Gloversville in November. We have responded to several calls from the National Society, and maintained two prizes in the High School. One prize of books given to the pupil in the eighth grade, who passed the highest examination in the Revolutionary period of American History. One prize of five dollars for the best historical essay. May 17, was held the annual meeting, at which a resume of the year's work was given and officers elected.

Hamilton, lying between the famous Mo-

hawk, and Chemung Valleys is not rich in historic spots, so furnishes but little material of Revolutionary interest.

The spirit of patriotism shown in love of country, loyalty to the Flag, and all that it stands for, abides with the Daughters of James Madison Chapter.—MARY E. DARROW SMITH, Historian.

Colonial Daughters' Chapter (Farmington, Maine).—The year just passed has been a very pleasant and profitable one for our Chapter.

Our meetings each month have been entertaining and instructive; we have had especially interesting papers on the history of the patriotic days of the month, and some months we have had character sketches of women of the Revolution and tableaux representing them.

Our several committees have done excellent work, we have paid our mite toward furnishing the Maine Room, and the Ways and Means Committee has not only helped in our general expenses, but has purchased several articles of furniture for our Chapter room.

The Historic Committee has located nine graves of Revolutionary soldiers during the year, and placed markers at three of them. It has had a roster made of all the Revolutionary soldiers in Farmington, and gave one for our Chapter room.

The Patriotic Education Committee has put five framed copies of the Declaration of Independence into schools, and had twenty-five Pledges of Allegiance printed in the form of small mottos and framed for all the rural schools, and for our room, and has done many other things to encourage the idea of patriotism and loyalty to our flag.

One of our members presented the Chapter with a beautiful flag, which is always saluted at the meetings; and our Regent on her return from the Congress at Washington presented us with a beautiful handcolored insignia with frame for our room.

We have rather a unique and valuable book made by one of our members, which is a type-written copy of each member's ancestral record, bound in loose leaf binding, so more can be added from time to time.

We have had several social gatherings during the year, which have been very much enjoyed by all.—MABEL DAVIS THOMAS, Historian.

William Marsh Chapter (Lafayette, Georgia).—The annual meeting of the William Marsh Chapter was held with the Regent, Mrs. J. F. Wardlaw, in April, when much important business was transacted. This being the anniversary of our Chapter, the work of the year was reviewed, the members feeling justly proud of the record for the Chapter's first year. Mrs. Wardlaw presented the Chapter with a beautiful gavel made of wood from the home of Andrew Jackson, the date and name of the Chapter being engraved on a silver plate.

Interesting reports of the year's work were read by the Corresponding Secretary, the Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, and Historian. The Regent's paper, "A Glance Backward," was most interesting and enjoyed by all, giving a brief review of the growth of the Chapter during

its first year.

The State Conference met in Marietta, April 12, our Chapter being represented by the Vice-Regent, Mrs. N. C. Napier, and one delegate, Mrs. John W. Bale. Their reports were received with much applause by the conference, the State Regent especially commending the report made by our Chapter. After hearing from other Chapters and getting in touch with the work in general, we feel more than ever encouraged to enter upon our second year with zeal and enthusiasm.

Mrs. Wardlaw, as Regent, and her staff of officers, were unanimously re-elected for

the ensuing year.

For the May meeting the Chapter was invited to a "spend-the-day" party with Mrs. Tom Lee, of Chickamauga. A very interesting meeting was held. Among other business transacted, \$50 was set aside for our proposed Chapter house, a member also donating \$25 for the same purpose. After business was over, the remainder of the day was delightfully spent with Mrs. Lee, who is a charming hostess.

—Mrs. J. E. Patton, Historian.

Katherine Gaylord Chapter (Bristol, Connecticut).—This Chapter has just closed a very successful two years' work under the able management of our Regent, Mrs. Arthur C. Perkins.

Besides our regular work, consisting of the usual scholarships and benevolent work, we would mention our contributions for the Guida Fund; the building of a stone wall enclosing the old Episcopal cemetery, and the Social Service Work, which has been the best work of its kind ever done by the Chapter.

We are rather proud of our part in the

Guida work.

Mr. John Foster Carr made the following statement:

"How often it is said that a project would not have met with success had it not been for the man at the head of it.

"But in this work of the Guida it is a woman who should be mentioned, for certainly without Miss Bowman's untiring efforts the Guida would not have met with the success that it has met with."

Of course, we are delighted that Miss Clara Lee Bowman is an honored member

of Katherine Gaylord Chapter.

Our offering for the Guida Fund amounted in all to \$130, one hundred of which was from our ten memorials given for our Remembrance Book.

And now while we regret giving up Mrs. Perkins as our Regent, we know she is

fully entitled to a rest.

We welcome our new Regent, Mrs. Charles A. Lane, a lady who has proved herself a very efficient worker wherever she has been placed.—FLORENCE TUTTLE WRIGHT, Historian.

Abigail Whitman Chapter (Norway, Maine).—The Chapter met with the Regent, Mrs. Laura A. Sanborn, Wednesday evening, June 5. This being the last evening before the summer vacation, there was considerable business to be attended to, after which there was reading of patriotic selections by the members. The address of the President-General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, at the twenty-first Continental Congress at Washington, April 15, 1912, was read by Mrs. Edith Bartlett.

The Vice-Regent, Mrs. Lucelia Merriam, extended an invitation to the Chapter to visit her at her summer home at Falmouth Fireside for a field day the last of

Tune.

The invitation was accepted, and a committee for arrangements appointed.

This Chapter is making an extra effort to learn more about Revolutionary soldiers that settled in Oxford County; also to find the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

The Regent has inserted a notice in the

weekly paper, which has brought several answers from other parts of Oxford

County.

Great interest is manifested by members and with good attendance and signs of increasing membership. This Chapter seems to be in a flourishing condition.

The meeting was adjourned until September 4, 1912, with Past Regent Mrs. Mary Smith.—Mrs. Georgia P. An-

DREWS. Historian.

Old South Chapter (Boston, Masschusetts).—During the summer of 1911, members of the Old South Chapter enjoyed two outings, one at the Wayside Inn at Sudbury, the other at the summer home of the regent's mother, Mrs. I. W. Sargent, at

Annisquam.

Seven regular meetings have been held and the anniversary exercises in December. At the November meeting an Experience Party was held. In December the fifteenth anniversary was observed with exercises at the Old South Meeting House on Monday morning. December 11. Many members. friends and invited guests were present and among the speakers were the Governor and the Mayor. The regent, Mrs. F. P. Endicott, responded to the greetings for the Chapter. In January Rev. G. C. Hamilton, of Everett, gave an interesting talk. At the February meeting, which was held on Lincoln Day, Mrs. Ralph M. Kirtland, of the Minute Men Chapter, read a paper on "Grandmother's Attic Treasures." March a paper was given by Mrs. Charles F. Reed, secretary of the Bostonian Society, on "Milestones in and Near Boston." At the April meeting recitations and a musical programme were given.

Several whist parties and sales have been held by the Ways and Means committee,

Mrs. Charles Stevens, chairman.

The Chapter was represented at the Congress in Washington by the regent, Mrs. F. P. Endicott, two delegates and one alternate, and Mrs. Endicott presented a framed original autograph copy of "America" for the Massachusetts room in Memorial Continental Hall.

Five members have passed away during the year: Miss Caroline Lacey, Mrs. Alice R. D. Bruch, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Smith, Mrs. Helen Nash, and Mrs. Adelaide S. G. Burbank. Fifty dollars has been given to the Berry School in Rome, Ga.; fifty dollars to the Historical Genealogical Society as a memorial to the founder and honorary regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Laura A. Wentworth Fowler; one dollar for flag leaslets in the public schools; twenty-five dollars to the Massachusetts room in Memorial Continental Hall; and fifty dollars for the President General's chair in the banquet room in Memorial Continental Hall.—FLORENCE W. PECK, Historian.

Algonquin Chapter (St. Joseph, Michigan).—Members of Algonquin Chapter, St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, met June 14 to celebrate Flag Day at the home of Mrs. Lloyd Clark, which was beautifully decorated with the Stars and Stripes. A number of guests were present, including some members from other Chapters. After the business, which included the election of delegates and alternates to the State Conference to be held in Bay City, October 9 and 10, the programme for the day was opened by the reading of Governor Osborn's Flag Day Proclamation with its call to renewed patriotism.

The Regent called attention to those early heroic French explorers, whose labors laid the foundation of the development of our own lake-bound State, and in the name of the Chapter presented to the Public Library of St. Joseph two interesting relics of Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle, the most famous and devoted of those explor-

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These relics were a piece of a wooden shutter and its iron fastener from the house which La Salle built on his grant of land at Lachine on the St. Lawrence. The land was later owned by John Fraser, and was his birthplace in 1720, and is still the property of his granddaughters, who gave the relics to Mrs. E. C. Davidson, of St. Joseph, through whose kindness they were presented. The Hon. Addison G. Procter. of the Library Board, accepted the relics, and gave a most interesting and informal account of La Salle and his connection with the Michigan shores. In the rude fort, where now stands the city of St. Joseph, was planned the exploration which led to the discovery of the great Mississippi Valley, so we of Algonquin Chapter felt we were on truly historic ground.-FANNIE BAILEY WRIGHT, Regent.

Jonathan Dayton Chapter (Dayton, Ohio).—The Jonathan Dayton Chapter closed in May a year marked by an increase in membership, in interest, and in work undertaken.

Organized in 1896 with thirteen members, it now has an enrollment of sixty-

two.

In addition to these regular meetings, Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a Martha Washington tea party in costume. One of the earliest efforts of the Chapter in the way of patriotic work, was to locate the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in this vicinity.

On Memorial Day, in accordance with their custom, the Daughters met in Woodland Cemetery, and after a brief service

strewed these graves with flowers.

For many years the Society gave prizes to the Junior Class of Steele High School, for the best essays on patriotic subjects. But as only a comparatively small number of pupils could enter this competition, a plan was devised by which every pupil in the city could have the opportunity.

With the co-operation of the superintendent of schools and the teachers, the twenty-one grammar schools were divided into four groups, and the pupils in the advanced class in each school were invited to

enter the contest.

In January the Chapter was honored by a visit from the State Regent, Mrs. Kite.

A reception was given for her at "Duncarrick," the home of three of our members.

Inspired by this visit, a few members organized a Children of the Republic Club, called the Liberty Bell Club. This club now has its regular time and place of meeting, has a beautiful flag presented by the Woman's Relief Corps, and is soon to be fully equipped with uniforms.

It has been the policy of the Chapter to limit the term of office to two years, and we have reason to be proud of the fact that our retiring Regent, Mrs. Joseph Carr, has for a part of her time of office also filled the office of State Chairman of Continental Hall Committee.—SARA JEROME PAT-

RICK, Historian.

Hetuck Chapter (Newark, Ohio).— Hetuck Chapter has just closed one of the most pleasing years in point of attendance since its organization. This is mostly due to several social features suggested by the regent, Mrs. Hatch. A trip to Columbus to hear the Old Soldier Fiddlers was followed by a theatre party. But the recital in the beautiful Plymouth Congregational Church was particularly interesting and delightful. The essay "The Value of a Musical Education" read by the wife of the pastor of the church—Mrs. J. Morriston Thomas—was a gem and the musical portion of the programme was of the highest order.

After the social hour following the programme the Chapter and their numerous guests, including the Granville Chapter and the gentlemen, were served a five course dinner in the banquet hall of the church. This event was followed by another guest day in January when a Washington Wedding Reception was given at the home of our ex-regent Mrs. Wilson.

We also offered prizes to eighth grade school children for the best essay on Colonial History and the awarding of these prizes was held in the High School Auditorium, when the general public was

invited.

Another occasion to which the mind will revert with pleasure is the report of the Continental Congress brought to us by our delegate Mrs. Graham of New York City.

—LUELLA BANCROFT FANT, Historian.

Andrew Carothers Chapter (Austin, Texas).—Andrew Carothers Chapter, located at the University of Texas, Austin, and composed of University girls, has just passed a happy and prosperous year. The meetings at the homes of members and the joint meetings with the Thankful Hubbard Chapter have been profitable and en-

joyable.

The purpose of the Chapter since its founding has been to establish a scholarship for girls at the University of Texas. Through the untiring efforts of the Regent, Mrs. Neil Carothers, an enthusiastic committee, and with this great aim always in the minds of our forty loyal girls, we are proud to be able to tell of \$1,700 deposited in the bank for the scholarship. We have decided upon \$3,000 as the sum required, and hope to have secured it by September, 1912. Andrew Carothers Chapter has been helped generously by Chapters all over Texas; by individual members, and even by philanthropically inclined outsiders .-GEORGIE WALKER, Historian.

The Message of the American Flag

By Florence Livingston Stegman

Historian Ft. Washington Chapter

What does the American flag signifiy to other nations? How is the message it bears interpreted by foreign powers? What is its symbolism to alien hearts?

To England and her dependencies the Stars and Stripes presents aught but an agreeable sight. To them it is a constant reminder of all that which they have

lost.

A careful analyzation of the conditions which culminated in the Declaration of Independence is not only interesting, but decidedly instructive, from both the English and American standpoint. England believed she ruled the colonies wisely and justly, and when "taxation without representation" terminated in rebellion, fancied she could easily quell the insurrection by force. The dispute arose as early as 1764, when the "Sugar Act" was enacted, demanding the payment of duty on sugar be in coined money to be paid into the treasury of London. This measure created great dissatisfaction among merchants and others, who averred that by complying with the demand they would be deprived of coin and compelled to use paper money, and as Parliament had passed an act prohibiting the further use of paper currency in the colonies, the situation was a trying one for the people. England's object in imposing a duty on sugar was to protect the English sugar fields from France and Spanish competition. Another law to enrage the colonists was the famous "Stamp Act," passed March 22, 1765. This act created profound excitement throughout the colonies, especially Massachusetts and Virginia. A congress convened in October of the same year at New York, which declared the colonists were heavily oppressed, that they were unjustly taxed and denied representation, and, according to their opinion, "taxation and representation" were inseparable. The "Stamp Act" was finally repealed March 19, 1766, but the principle involved was, at the same time, confirmed by the bill "declaring the supremacy of Parliament in all cases whatever." At the time of the issuance of the "Stamp Act" a clause was inserted in the "Military Act" requiring colonial legislatives to provide quarters for the British soldiers in America and furnish them with the necessaries of life, etc. Again did the colonists rebel, particularly those of Boston. The people were now becoming more and more inoculated with the principles of democracy and only awaited an opportunity to sever their fetters. After the failure of the "Stamp Act" the British Ministry endeavored to effect its object by means of indirect duties laid upon tea, paint, paper and glass by the "Revenue Act," June, 1767. The proceeds of these duties were to form a civil list for America. But-and it was this But-which proved an insurmountable obstacle. These proceeds were to be wholly at the disposal of the Ministry for conferring remuneration, pensions, etc. The Americans were almost unanimous in opposition to this form of taxation and Boston became the center of resistance. Then by voluntary agreement the Americans refused to make use of British commodies, which resulted in great suffering among the working class in England through lack of employment. Petitions poured into Parliament to rescind all taxes. Lord North abrogated the duties, except the one on tea, in 1770, and the colonies were to be free from further taxation according to the promise made by Lord Hillesborough. Therefore, as they gained success in every instance against taxation, except that on tea, the colonists became imbued with the idea that they could defy Parliament and their king without serious consequences to themselves. It was impossible to sell the tea sent to the colonies by England. This caused great embarrassment to the East India Company from whom England received her supply. A shilling duty per pound was paid by England on all tea imported into her own country. This fact seemingly had no effect upon the Americans, for they smuggled all they needed and wanted from Holland.

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And it was the determination to end this method of securing the beverage and encourage the sale of English tea which, in part, caused Parliament to remove duty on all other articles, and decided to tax the colonists but three cents per pound, said tax to be paid into the colonial ports. Despite the leniency of the Ministry in this respect the Americans refused to use the tea, declaring the duty was a "direct" tax, and measures were adopted to prevent the importation of tea. The height of the dispute between England and America was reached in the historical "Boston Tea Party of December 26, 1773."

This determined attitude of the colonists impelled England to resort to acts of more severity, which consisted of not only closing the harbor of Boston, but in regulations by which the charter of Massachusetts was annihilated. Thus the seeds of sedition and insurrection matured into a long, expensive and losing war for England, which cost her about six hundred and eighty millions of dollars, the loss of her colonies, besides the irreparable sacrifice of life.

America prior to the Revolution was a beautiful country, a country of equality among the people irrespective of class-distinction; each occupant of his own social sphere was well content. There were no very poor among them. Nearly every man owned his plot of ground, little home and cattle. The wage-earner was neither overpaid nor underpaid; he was well clothed. For the commodities of life he was not overcharged, for high finance at that time was unknown. The "power of money" was not yet the god of the people. Between the patroons and the working class harmony prevailed, the patroon assisting the workingman toward maintaining a decent existence instead of endeavoring to deprive him even, as one might well say, of the right to live. Both classes respected each other and dwelt in peace among themselves, but more or less at variance with England, who was exceedingly irritated by the constant and persistent smuggling of the merchants, and particularly the wealthy patroons, who openly defied Ministerial authority long before America began her protestations against "taxation without representation," and, in fact, this privateering was the primary cause of the severance between the two countries.

Subsequent to the "Boston Tea Party"

excitement subsided and harmony prevailed among the provinces, and a congress was opened at Philadelphia, September 3, 1774, which resolved to suspend all commercial intercourse with England, expressing at the same time all dutifulness toward the Crown. England at last had no other alternative than to either make further concessions or resort to civil war. The situation in England, through the continued disobedience of the provincials, was fully as exciting as it was in America.

The House of Parliament contained many agitators for and against taxation of the colonies. Those in favor declared that the colonies had been taxed from the very beginning of their settlements, and could not understand why the people remained satisfied to adhere to an ancient feudal system of taxation in preference to the modern method adopted by England, which she desired to introduce in the colonies. It was a fact, as those in favor of taxation had affirmed, America had a system of taxation, a sort of voluntary tax regulated principally by the legislative bodies of the various colonies. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania contributed most liberally toward the maintenance of the British treasury, while the others contributed little or nothing, just as it suited them. It was in reality feudalism, the origin of which lies in obscurity.

Among the Liberalists or Whig members of Parliament most active against taxation was Sir William Howe, who had served fifteen years in the House of Commons, representing the town of Nottingham. was also the most renowned general in the British army and had won his laurels in many hard-fought battles. He knew America and Americans, having served under General Wolfe in the French-Indian war in which his eldest brother, Viscount George, had been slain at Ticonderoga. neither General Howe nor Lord Richard, his surviving brother, had forgotten the love the colonists held for their brother George, or the fact that the Massachusetts Assembly had erected a monument to his memory at Westminster Abbey. Sir William had exerted his every effort toward opposing taxation measures and when the situation became critical he declared that it was not only wrong to make war on America but useless and impracticable as well. He went still further and vowed, if war was declared

against the colonies he would not accept command of the army. Admiral Howe, his brother, shared Sir William's views; and it was not the intention nor desire of the Howes to bring bloodshed and ruin upon America, if, by any pacific overtures, warfare could be averted. But when England resorted to drastic measures to subdue the rebellion it became inevitable that Sir William should be selected as commander-inchief of the British forces, a position circumstances forced him to fulfill. Yet it will be noticeable that he, at every possible opportunity, disobeyed military orders for the benefit of the Continental army, and when he was actually compelled to act, gave Washington all possible chance to escape, (Unbiased history will prove this.) darkest blot on Sir William's escutcheon is the suffering inflicted upon unfortunate prisoners of war. Yet these cruelties were neither instigated nor imposed by sanction of General Howe; there were other British officers, consumed with hatred against the patriots, to whom it gave the greatest pleasure to torture the poor fellows intrusted to their ignoble keeping and mercy, and for the perpetration of these cowardly acts by other culpable officers of which Howe could have no cognizance, the memory of General Howe should not be crucified. He was America's friend so far as it lay in his power to be. His brother, Lord Howe, also endeavored to secure peace between England and the colonists by pacific means. In fact, Lord Howe is better remembered as Peace Commissioner than as an admiral sent to America for the purpose of bombarding a disobedient people. Lord Cornwallis, General Howe's most intimate friend, was also a Whig member of Parliament and opposed to taxation and warefare. Besides these three, Lord Chatham, Burke, and other sympathizers with the colonists, there was a true rebel still closer to the throne of England-the Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, who had been exiled by the King because of his marriage to the Countess Waldegrave against majesterial commands. The Duke was truly an ardent sympathizer of the struggling colonists, and when he arrived at the town of Metz in France, he was entertained at a dinner given by the Compte de Broglie who was stationed there in command of the garrison. The Compte invited several officers to the banquet ten-

dered the duke. Among these officers was the Marquis de La Fayette. During the repast the guest of honor made the colonial troubles the subject of conversation, narrating how valiantly the American provinces had resisted the mandates of his brother and his ministerial advisors; how they had driven British soldiers out of Boston, and had even dared declare their independence of His Majesty altogether.

This narrative related by the King's own brother produced an indescribable impression, arousing the deepest sympathy in behalf of the oppressed people in the throes of justifiable insurrection. La Fayette, who at this period was but nineteen years of age, became so enthused with the cause of patriotism that he then and there resolved to abandon the pleasures to which his rank and affluence entitled him, to separate even from his seventeen-year-old wife and infant daughter, to hasten to the assistance of America, where he eventually arrived after many months of tribulations. All true and well-read Americans know how well he served their country personally and financially with a noble unselfishness of the highest magnitude, and he assuredly deserves to be ranked next to the man he loved so well and who reciprocated La Fayette's affection-General George Washington. In fact, there is a trinity of officers whose names and memories should be enshrined within every American heart, viz.: Washington, the illustrious father of our country, whose fortitude and patience are incomparable; who, besides being a soldier and a statesman, was endowed with every virtue of humanity, and whose passions were naturally strong, yet attaining a wonderful command of them. And when man or woman of to-day becomes weak and discouraged and the world grows dreary, let their mind revert to Washington, the noble conqueror of vicissitudes. Next to him should stand La Fayette, a foreigner, an alien, who cast aside everything and everybody to serve the colonies as volunteer without pay, whose influence at the French court and with the King and Queen of France obtained the assistance of the French army, navy, and, above all, financial aid. One almost wonders what America would have done in her darkest hour of need had it not been for the unexcelled efforts of La Favette. Beside these two should be placed General Nathaniel Greene, incorruptible in every sense, wise of judgment, discreet in conversation, to whose valor America also owes undying gratitude. And beside these three stars of the highest magnitude there should be included many officers and soldiers who trod the path of bloodshed barefooted, naked, starved, whose integrity withstood the severest of tests in the crucible of self-sacrifice and unprecedented suffering, and it ought to be recorded in letters of laurel that it was owing to the combined efforts of these true-hearted, unswerving patriots that turned the archives of England into the grave of dead hopes so far as again securing a stronghold in America is concerned. Twice during the sixty-year reign of George III. America defended herself ably and successfully against England. It is this realization of the great possibilities and realities upon which the structure of the freedom of the United States has been erected, turning the Stars and Stripes into a perpetual monument of regret in British eyes inscribed with its glorious epitaph, "Freedom,"

The flags of France and America are united by more than friendship and should remain insolubly linked by memories of the past. America owes her an eternal debt when she realizes that the efforts made by France in favor of American independence increased her debt enormously; in fact, so much so that her financial situation became alarming and led indirectly toward the convulsion which caused the upheaval of the French throne and the sad fate of Louis XVI and his Queen, Marie Antoinette, who had helped so materially in making the American Revolution a suc-So the message of the Stars and Stripes to France symbolizes "Peace."

Germany respects both the American flag and the American people, and America has found the true German citizen a helper and builder in the honor of the United States being both faithful and industrious.

Italy is patriotically inclined, and has as yet made no efforts to violate the sanctity of the Red-White-and-Blue.

Spain is neutral, although the recollections of the Spanish-American War still rankles in her vitals. During the Revolution Spain joined France in war against England in behalf of American independence.

Holland and Russia, although appealed to by the King of England to aid him

against America, remained neutral-refusing assistance.

Turkey scorns the American flag as she does the flag of every other Christian nation, and, if she dared, would violate every ordinance to be rid of all Christian dogs—Americans included.

China and Japan are two powerful nations, whose internal political attitude is comparatively unknown. On the surface they display the profoundest respect for the American flag-and the treaties between their respective countries and the United States, for they are discreet enough to recognize the message of the Stars and Stripes is one that demands respect, for it tells of the greatest country in the universe, whose army and navy are able to cope with any enemy the other powers may send against it. Every "star" represents a State, frequently larger than many monarchies in Europe, and these States are inhabited by people prepared to defend themselves and country from any foreign infringement against their rights. The "Blue" is the canopy of heaven through which gazes the all-seeing eye of the Almighty, who has protected America in every case from outside interference and dissolution, guiding it victoriously onward in every art, every science, which, in due time, will advance the possibilities of America beyond the wildest flights of the imagination in the world of progress and knowledge. The "Red" symbolizes the blood surging through the hearts of the people, enabling them to support all those wonderful industries which have created jealousy and despair in the less successful countries of the earth. The "White" represents the purity of the motives which led the patriots through seven long years of terrific struggle for freedom and independence. So the American flag is an emblem whose message is one of unlimited power, and, as such, is worthy of veneration by every nation in the world; and its message must be respected despite any action of political corruption or illegal financial deluge, enacted, not by the masses, but by the few whose iniquities eventually shall recoil upon themselves, for they are unable to pollute the true Constitution of the United States for which the American flag was born. And in America its message is beneficial to the alien, who seeks shelter within its folds—as well as for the true, loyal citizens.



This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of Chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

THE LAST SURVIVORS OF THE WAR FOR INDE-PENDENCE.

By the Rev. Anson Titus, West Somerville, Mass.

(Second Series.)

Covell, Ephraim, Deacon, of Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y., d. at Troy, N. Y., March 7, 1841, in his eighty-second year. Was the youngest of seven brothers, who were in the War. He was at the battles of Long Island and White

Plains. Buried in Verona, N. Y.
Covenhoven, Jacob, b. near Trenton, N. J.,
1759, d. at Charlestown, N. Y., 1852. He and
five brothers were at the battle of Oriskany.

Cowen, Joseph, d. at Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1843, aged 86. Was at Lexington, and served as minute man through the War. He was b. in Rhode Island and set-

tiled first at Greenfield, N. Y.
Cowdrey, Nathaniel, Capt., d. at South
Reading, Mass., Sept. 27, 1841, aged 82.
Coy, Willis, d. at Amherst, Mass., Aug. 30,

1848, aged 84; a pensioner.

Craftz, Graver, d. at Whately, Mass., July 30, 1847, aged 88. Was at West Piont at execution of Major Andre, and stood sentinel over him the night before he d.

Crafts, Samuel, d. at Hartwich, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1848, aged 89; b. in Monroe, Mass. Stationed at Dorchester Heights when Boston

Craig, Abijah, d. at Auburn, Mass., May 16, 1836, aged 75; m., 1786, Susanna Phipps, who d. Jan. 12, 1847, aged 92; a pensioner. Buried in Centre Burial Ground, Auburn.

Craig, Nathan, Lieut., d. at Leicester, Mass.,

April 6, 1852, aged nearly 98; a pensioner. Resident of the adjoining town of Spencer; m. Betsy Whitemore, who d. June 24, 1848, aged 84.

Craig, Thomas, Maj. (probably a militia title), d. at Windsor, Vt., Aug. —, 1840, aged 87. A native of Charlestown, Mass.

Crandall, Abner, d. at Hoosick, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1840, aged 78; a pensioner.

Crandall, Levi, d. at Longmeadow, Mass., Nov. 22, 1840, aged 80; a pensioner; m., 1791, Alphia Ladd, who d. Feb. 1, 1835. Crego, Abraham, b. in Swago, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1757; d. at Columbus, N. Y., May 10, 1842. A

minute man of New Canaan, N. Y.; a pen-

Crittenden, Levi, b. at Southington, Conn., Nov. 20, 1757; d. at Richmond, Mass., April 25, 1845. Was at the battle of Bennington.

Crocker, George, d. at Tiverton, N. Y., about Feb. —, 1841, aged 80; a pensioner.
Crock, Andrew, b. at Pierpont, N. H.; d. there Dec. 10, 1840. Served under Capt. John Sloan and Capt. Ezekiel Ladd.

Cross, Calem (probably Caleb), d. at Vassalboro, Me., Jan. 27, 1843, aged 96; a pen-

Crowell, Manoah, d. at Waterville, Me., March 12, 1847, aged 80; a pensioner (recorded as 78 y. of age in Pension Roll of

1840, which would make him 85). Cummings, Elijah, d. at Topsfield, Mass., March 27, 1842, aged 80; a pensioner.

Cummings, James, Ensign, d. at Dunstable, Mass., Sept. 26, 1839, aged 80.

Cummings, Nathaniel, b. Oct. 3, 1763; removed to Shetford, Vt., during the Rev. War, where he rendered military service as well as in Massachusetts, thence to New York State; d. April 27, 1845, at Irondequoit, N. Y., aged

Cummings, Richard, b. at Sharon, Mass.; d. about Sept. 8, 1839, at Waldeboro, Me., aged 90; m., 1774, Elizabeth Robbins, who d. Feb. 23, 1831. Settled in Union, Me., 1776.

Currier, David, Deacon, d. at Chester, N. H., April 1, 1840, aged 85; m. Mary Dinsmore, who d. Aug. 20, 1846, aged 82.

Curtis, Isaac, Esq., d. at Williamson, Wayne County, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1848, aged 96. Formerly of Williamsburg, Mass., from whence town he served in the War.

Cushman, Isaac, Esq., d. at Troy, N. Y., June 2, 1842, aged 83; b. in Plymouth, Mass., and lived in Connecticut and Vermont. Removed to Troy in 1827.

Cutter, Charles, b. Oct. 4, 1757; d. at West Cambridge (present Arlington), Mass., Dec.

th, 1840, aged 84; m., 1783, Sarah Robbins, who d. Feb. 9, 1840; a pensioner.

Cuttler, Nathan, b. at Coeyman's, N. Y., 1755; d. at Millport, N. Y., April 24, 1848. In Company G., Capt. Bloom. Served in Upper Hudson River Valley.

Cutter, William, d. at Arlington, Mass., Nov. 18, 1846, aged 88; a pensioner, residing at one time at Charlestown, Mass.

Cutting, Earl, d. at Phillipston, Mass., March 14, 1847, aged 89 y., 6 m., 25 d.; a pensioner; b. at Paxton, Mass.

Daggett, Henry, d. at New Haven, Conn., July 20, 1843, aged 86; an officer in the army and a pensioner; m., in 1784, Anna Ball, who d. Jan. 20, 1844. He was of Yale College, 1776. Seven years in the army.

Daggett, Tristram, a native of Tisbury, artha's Vineyard, d. at Parkman, Me., , 1848, aged 90. Long resided at Industry, Me. Was five years in the army. A pensioner from 1818 onward; m., in 1785, Jane Merry; m., second, 1830, Nancy Norton, who d. April 18, 1846, aged 63.

Daggett, William, d. at Seaconk, Mass., Sept. 23, 1840, aged 84.

Dake, Charles, b. in Rhode Island; d. at Greenfield, N. Y., July 1, 1843, aged 81. Said to have entered army when twelve years old. Damon, Joseph, d. at Reading, Mass., Feb.

18, 1843, aged 84. Damon, Stephen, d. at Hawley, Mass., Nov. 18, 1842, aged 86.

A Revolutionary Soldier Honored

Memorial Day 1912, witnessed an interesting though belated tribute to Ledstun Noland, the only Revolutionary soldier known to be buried in Jackson county, Missouri.

He died 77 years ago, one of the earliest settlers of Western Missouri.

His grave, in a long ago deserted burial ground, is beautifully situated, overlooking miles of country, and the cities of Independence and Kansas City, five miles away.

The fence posts around the cemetery were surmounted by flags, and flags along the way directed the many visitors,

When Soldier Noland was buried, Kansas City had neither name nor existence and Independence was the western outpost of civilization. Three or four miles beyond was Indian country.

From Independence much of the way was over the old Santa Fe Trail so cherished and well marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the Middle West. Telegraph poles along the trail are also marked with red, white and blue.

At the flower-decked, flag-covered grave were grouped four generations of the old soldier's descendants his grandson, Fitzhugh Collins, aged 79 and his granddaughter, Mrs. Minerva Collins, aged 94, withdrew the flag that veiled the stone marker of the soldier of the American Revolution, from North Carolina. A picture was taken of Mr. Noland's descendants as they stood beside his grave and each was presented with a small silk flag that had been on the grave before the unveiling.

The Kansas City Chapter, and the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, D. A. R.; the Sons of the Revolution; soldiers from the Third Missouri Regiment and many citizens from Independence and Kansas City were represented in flag-decked carriages and automo-The Reverend Cyrus Townsend Brady, Chaplain-General of the Sons of the Revolution of Missouri, gave the invo-"America" was sung by all present. Dr. Brady talked of the glory, power and prestige of the flag of our nation and what it stands for.

Mrs. M. Rollin Winch, Historian of Elizabeth Benton Chapter, spoke of the pioneers who created and added new states to the Union. Colonel J. N. Southern of Independence, of Revolutionary stock and Civil War record, gave war reminiscences.

The ceremonies as planned and carried out by Mrs. Mark Salisbury, Regent of Elizabeth Benton Chapter, were most interesting. Every detail was perfect; from the flag outlined drive, to the soldiers' drill as they fired volleys over the grave and closed with "Taps" sounded by the regimental bugler.-Mrs. M. Rollin Winch, Historian.



MRS. ELIZABETH BRANNIN BRAND, a descendant of Brackett Owen, an officer in the Revolutionary Army, died May 18, 1912. Mrs. Brand was a charter member of the Fincastle Chapter, Louisville, Ky.—at one time Corresponding Secretary. In 1911 she was elected Treasurer, but had to resign on account of sickness in her family, which took her away from Louisville. Mrs. Brand, who was the wife of John H. Brand, of Louisville, was born January 16, 1844—a woman of strong personality, generous to a fault, a capable worker in the Chapter, and beloved by the members, who feel that her place cannot be filled. A devoted daughter, wife, and mother, she will be missed, not only by the Chapter and her family, but by the whole community.

Mrs. Anna Ingham Jewell, a charter member and officer of Bradford Chapter, of Canton, Pa., passed to the life beyond August 6, 1911. Her presence will be missed by a large circle of friends.

Mrs. Catharine Watts Williams, member of the Bradford Chapter, Canton, Pa., died June 30, 1912.

Within the past year Geneseo Chapter, Illinois, has lost two members, Mrs. Helen Jeannette Pratt Antis, who died May 4, 1911, and Mrs. Ellen P. Stewart Wells, a charter member, who died May 7, 1912.

MISS ELIZABETH BELCHER BULLARD, Corresponding Secretary of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, Conn., died June 15, 1912. At a memorial meeting held by the Chapter for Miss Bullard in July, Mrs. John L. Buel, State Regent, sent the following tribute to her friend:

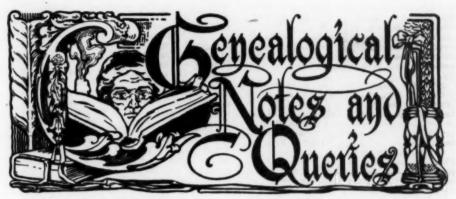
"Desiring to perpetuate the memory of one in whom was fully realized the priceless gift of a friendship, rare and beautiful, of two women for one another, I give through the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter the sum of \$1,000 to found at Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn., a scholarship in perpetuity for girl students to be known as 'The Elizabeth Belcher Bullard Memorial Scholarship.'

"For Elizabeth Belcher Bullard, the work of Miss Henry among the Southern mountain people had a keenly sympathetic interest; and to bring the uplifting influences of education and Christian helpfulness to bear upon an ever-widening circle of young mountain girls is but a fitting tribute to one in whom friendship and patriotism and religion were not mere words, but living forces, governing her every thought and act."

MRS. CLARA TODD MARCY, a member of Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, Conn., died May 21, 1912, after a long illness. Mrs. Marcy was a devoted and much loved member of the Chapter, and had been its Treasurer for ten years, during which time her deep interest in the work of the Chapter was unfailing.

Since January 1, 1912, the St. Louis Chapter, D. A. R., has lost six members: Mss. James A. Gregory (Deborah Morehead), Mrs. D. R. Wolffe (Georgette Colby), Mrs. Anderson Gratz (Laura Bodley), Mrs. E. C. Robbins (Eleanor Kingsland), Mrs. W. H. Shaw (Ida Bradford), Mrs. Western Bascome (Ellen Kearney). The latter was one of the charter members of St. Louis Chapter and its first Secretary. She was particularly interested in patriotic work, and devoted much time to advancing the cause of the Huguenot Society, the Holland Dames, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of 1812, Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, being an enthusiastic member of all these organizations. She numbered among her ancestors the Schuylers, Van Cortlandts, and De Lanceys.

The Buffalo Chapter has this year lost, by death, for the first time in its history, a member of its Executive Board, Mrs. Neilson S. Tifft, second Vice-Regent of the Chapter, died at her home in Buffalo on March 22, 1912, after a brief illness, resulting from a stroke of apoplexy. Mrs. Tifft was a descendant of Richard Maxon, of Boston and Providence, whose son, John, was the first white child born in Rhode Island. Her ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were identified with the Colonial history of our country, and in the Revolutionary War served with distinction. Mrs. Tifft was active in many of the philanthropic interests of the city, and was a member of the Daughters of 1812 and of the Society of New England Women. She recently compiled a genealogy of the Tifft family.



Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS.

2042. Lear.—Miss Metta E. Thompson, 162 S. Warren St., Mobile, Ala., states that the information given in Answers, 2042, in the June issue, was incorrect, and that the wife of Robert Higginson was not Martha Lear, but Joanna Tokesry, who returned to England after the death of her husband, although their dau., Lucy, remained in this country, marrying (1) Maj. Lewis Burwell; (2) Col. Wm. Bernard; and (3) Philip Ludwell, former Governor of the Carolinas. Although this relates, 30 Colonial rather than Rev. people, I mention it, because, basing my statement on Goode's Va. Cousins, I had previously made the error; and all those who own Goode's book should note the fact.—Gen. Ed.

2152. CLOTHIER—SQUIRE.—Mrs. George A. Wallace, 345 Lafayette Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., states that she has the following note, although she cannot vouch for its accuracy: "Eunice Squire, daughter of Jonathan (son of Thomas, son of George), of Cornwall, married John Clothier in 1757." Jonathan Squire had two wives: Bethia Odell and Mary

2446. Benedict (Benedick).—Samuel Benedict (Samuel, Samuel, Thomas) was b. 1722 at Danbury, Conn. (or Norwalk), m. Dec. 9, 1742, Phoebe, dau. of Capt. John Benedict (a descendant of James), and d. May 19, 1792. The above extract from the Benedict Genealogy. I do not think he served in the Rev. although the State military roll of Conn. might tell.—Mrs. Henry W. Jones, Prospect Hill Park, White Plains, N. Y. There is no record of service for him in Conn. men in the Rev.—Gen. Ed.

2463. CUMMINGS—HARTWELL.—Miss Louise Cummings, 16 Grove St., Natick, Mass., writes that, in the Cummings memorial, published by B. F. Cummings, Park Row Building, N. Y., it is stated that David Cummings m. Joanna Jones, of Boxford (int. published July 17, 1748), who d. Oct. 10, 1794; he m. (2), April 16, 1795, Chloe Harrington, of Lexington, and resided in that part of Woburn, which was

called Burlington; was a private in the expedition to Canada in 1758; constable in 1766; joined General Glover's brigade in 1779, under Captain Hodgkins, and d. in 1799. His wild was dated May 9, 1799. His widow, Chloe, d. in 1804. In the account of Ebenezer, David's son, no mention is made of Rev. service. The above information is supplementary to what was published in the August issue—Gen. Ed. 2477.—Mrs. Doris Wolcott Strong, 208 Sec-

2477.—Mrs. Doris Wolcott Strong, 208 Second St., Elyria, O., writes that Noah Farnham Morrison, of Elizabeth, N. J., quotes a Walton pedigree at \$5.50.

Walton pedigree at \$5.50.

2488 (2) Brown—Randall.—Miss Susan
B. Meech, R. R. I, Groton, Conn., author of
the Spicer Genealogy, writes that Ruth Brown,
dau. of Eleazer and Ann (Pendleton) Brown,
was b. June 30, 1714, and had brothers, Jonathan, James, Eleazer, and Ebenezer; and sisters, Anna Main, Mary Palmer, Hannah Wilcox, Patience, and Abigail. Eleazer was the
son of Thomas and Mary (Newhall) Brown.
See p. 260, Wheeler's History of Stonington, Conn. Benjamin Randall (John, John),
b. June 2, 1715, in Stonington, Conn., m., 1733,
Ruth Brown, and removed to Colchester some
years before 1763, probably, at which date he
was made free man. His mother was Mary
Baldwin. See p. 346, Wheeler's History of
Stonington.

2499. Livesay.—Having two hours in Philadelphia between trains, I went into the County Clerk's Office and found the will of Thomas Livezey, of Roxbury Twp., Philadelphia Co., dated June 15, 1790, and probated Sept. 22, 1790. In it he mentions wife, Martha; sons, Samuel, Thomas (and his uncle, Joseph Paul), Joseph, and John; daughter, Ann, and "other daughters or daughters who may be then living"; son-in-law, Peter Robeson; grand-child, Robeson, under 18; children of his dau., Martha Robeson, deceased; grand-daughter, Martha Robeson, under 18; and, dau., Rachel Johnson, "and all her children." He appointed his sons, Thomas and John Livezey, and his son-in-law, John Johnson, executors; and Jacob Paul and Jonathan Yerkes were the witnesses. Thomas Livezey was in Roxborough Twp. as early as 1780. There are a great many references to the Livezey, Livezy,

and Livesay (all the same name under different spellings) family in the Pa. Archives, which will be sent to "F. E. C." if desired, upon payment of cost of copying. The family were in Philadelphia and Bucks Co. mostly, although Thomas, Jr., took up land in Northumberland and Westmoreland counties.-Gen.

2503. (2) THOMPSON—TAYLOR.—Miss Lucretia Hart Clay, of Lexington, Ky., writes that Martha Thompson was a dau, of Col. William Thompson and grand-daughter of Sir Roger Thompson, who was a prominent figure in Bacon's rebellion. Martha was a noted beauty and m. Col. James Taylor in 1699.
Colonel Taylor was Col. of Orange Co.

(Va.) militia, and d. in 1720. They were the parents of Col. George Taylor, who was a member of the Orange Co. Committee of Safety in 1774.—Gen. Ed.

2504. BUCK—HENDERSON.—Mrs. Strong also

writes that there is a Buck Genealogy mentioned in Noah Farnum Morrison's catalogue, under name "Origin and History and Gene-alogy of the Buck Family," by C. B. Harvey,

published in 1889, for \$10.00.

ROSEBERRY-MAPLE.-There was a Robert Maple, who served in the Mass. troops from Colrain (near Greenfield) in 1781; was 23 years old, a farmer; blonde complexion, and 5 feet 11 inches tall. He is the only man by the name of Maple who is mentioned in the Mass. Archives; and there is no mention of anyone by the name of Mapel nor of Rose-berry. The "men of the family" who were in the fight, therefore, must have been those who m. into the family.-Gen. Ed.

2558.—A note which unfortunately I can-not give the authority for, states that Tabitha Johnston was the wife of Wm. Hiatt, the

Rev. soldier.-Gen. Ed.

2559. McCully.—In the office of the Register of Wills for Philadelphia Co. is a note from Daniel Farnum, signed "Ship Bingham, April 26, 1819," in which he requests that the wages due him by Capt. Peter Bradley be divided equally after his death amongst the surviving crew; signed, as witnesses, by John McCully and John Loyd; July 12, 1819, John McCully deposed to the genuineness of the signature of Farnum, then deceased. Adm. M. 169 .- Gen. Ed.

2569. AVERY.—Write to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C., asking for a copy of the pension record of Deacon John Avery, giving all particulars about him that you know (as there were a number of that name who served in the Rev.), and you will received an abstract of his pension application, provided he ever filed one.-Gen. Ed.

2575. RAINES .- While the name Nathaniel Raines does not occur in the index to Va. Rev. soldiers, there is a mention of a Nathaniel Rainis, and also of a Nathaniel Raine. The Gen. Ed. would suggest that "A. L. W." send to Bristol parish for a copy of the record to be found there. It will, in all probability, give the name of his wife, and date of marriage.-Gen. Ed.

2576. BARTON.-Clarissa H. Barton (as the signature on the application paper is given),

Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross, was one of the charter members of the D. A. R. Her national number is 160. She was the dau. of Capt. Stephen Barton and Sarah Stone; and grand-daughter of Sergeant David Stone, of Oxford, Mass. (See Lineage Book, Vol. I.) It is greatly to be regretted that some wellmeaning, but ignorant, friend of Miss Barton induced the Chairman of Real Daughters Committee to make a statement at the last Congress, which cannot be substantiated, and which Miss Barton herself did not claim when she entered the Society. Her father, Capt. David Stone, was b. in Oxford, Mass., in 1774, and could not, therefore, have been with "Mad Anthony Wayne" in all of his campaigns, which began in 1776. A mistake once printed is very difficult to correct. If every Chapter Regent will, therefore, make a point of drawing her pen through the statement on p. 747 of the Proceedings of the Twenty-first Continental Congress, giving Rev. service to Capt. Stephen Barton, and mark it "ERROR," she will be rendering a service to posterity.-Gen. Ed.

2500. NOEL.—There is no mention of a Barnard Noel in the index to Va. Rev. soldiers; but in the list of "Gabiers et Timoniers" on board the ship La Diligente, which was one of the fleet under De Grasse which was at Cape Henry, Va., Feb. 3, 1782, the name Bernard Noel, of Bordeaux, occurs.—Gen. Ed.

(3) BYERS—HENDRICKS.—There is no men-

tion of a Jeremiah Byers in the index to Va.

Rev. soldiers.—Gen. Ed.
2592. CROCKETT.—The name Robert Crockett does not appear in the index to Va. Rev. soldiers. Attention is called to the plefect in

that index, mentioned in the August issue, under Answers 2445, Weaver.—Gen. Ed. 2593. STARK—Luce.—According to the best authorities obtainable, Gen. John Stark had no dau., who m. Rev. Matthias Luce. His children were: Caleb, b. 1759; Archibald, b. 1761; John, b. 1763; Eleanor, b. 1765, d. y., and a second Eleanor was b. 1767, who m. a Babson; Sarah, b. 1769, m. a Blodget; Elizabeth, b. 1771, who m. John Cameron; Mary, b. 1773, who m. B. F. Stickney; Charles, b. 1775; Benjamin Franklin, b. 1777; and Sophia, b. 1782, who m. a Dickey.

2505. MARTIN-WILLIS.-John Martin, of Newcastle Co., Del., signed the Ass. Test, Aug. 17, 1778; was in Capt. Charles Pope's Co. April 11, 1776, of the First Delaware Battalion Continental troops, under Col. John Haslet. (See Delaware Archives, pp. 49-51.) No service for a John Willis, of Sussex Co., Del., was discovered, although the Archives

just published are well indexed.—Gen. Ed. 2507. Massie—Moss.—The name of Massie does not appear in the list of Rev. soldiers, who resided in Alabama, prepared by the State Archivist of Alabama; neither is there any reference to a Capt. John Massie in the index to Va. Rev. soldiers; but there is to a private by that name who served in the Ill. campaign. Perhaps the title came after the Rev.-Gen. Ed.

2600. (2) BURTON-MEDLEY.-J. Burton, Joseph Burton, John Burton, Major Burton, m

in

Major Burton, Jr., and Wm. Burton all signed the petition from Orange Co., Va., March 14, 1781. There is no reference to Ambrose Medlev in the index to Va. Rev. soldiers .- Gen. Ed.

2601. Moore.-There is no reference to a Benjamin Moor or Moore in the index to Va.

Rev. soldiers.—Gen. Ed.
(2) Merry.—Suggett.—Mrs. Theodore Shelton, 4467 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., sends the following on the Suggett family, which will be of great help, not only to Mrs. Lochridge, but to other descendants of this illus-

trious family:

The Suggett family in America are descended from three brothers who emigrated from Wales about 1650. Their names were: Edgecomb, James, and John Suggett (or Succatt, as it was spelled in Wales). James Suggett, b. about 1715 in Va., had, by his (1) wife, one dau., Elizabeth, who m. George Smith in Orange Co., Va., prior to 1762. By his (2) wife, Jemima Spencer, he had: John, Jemima, and Catherine. John Suggett, b. June 20, 1751, in Westmoreland Co., m. Mildred Davis, of Va., July 15, 1772 (b. 1758, and d. in Great Crossings, Scott Co., Ky., July 11, 1834), had nine children, and d. at Great Crossings, Dec. 12, 1834. Both of them were at Bryant's Station, Aug. 16, 1782, at the defense, and he was a Rev. pensioner. Jemima Suggett, b. Orange Co., Va., June 29, 1753, m. Col. Robert Johnson in Va., had nine children, one of whom, Richard Mentor Johnson, was b. at Bryant's Station, and afterwards became Vice-President of the U.S. under Van Buren. Both Jemima and her husband were at Bryant's Station at the defense, and she d. at Great Crossings, Feb. 23, 1814. Catherine Suggett m. in Orange Co., Va., May 11, 1769, Prettyman Merry, had nine children, and d. in Buckingham, Va. Jemima Spencer (wife of James, b. 1715) was b. in Westmoreland Co., Va. James and Jemima Suggett sold their land in Orange Co., Va., on which they had lived, to Wm. Bell, Sept. 23, 1779, and came to Bryant's Station with their children, John and Jemima, and their families. John had three children at the time of the defense: James, 7 y.; Wm., 4 y., and Elizabeth, 2 mo. This Elizabeth, b. June 14, 1782, m. David Thomson in Ky. in 1801 (b. 1775 in Va., d. 1861 at Elm Springs, near Georgetown, Mo.) lived in Georgetown, Scott Co., Ky., until 1833, when they moved to Mo., where she d. April II, 1857, at Elm Springs. Their dau., Mildred Elvira Thomson, who was b. 1804, m. Lewis Redd, major in Ky. about 1820, and d. 1873 in Pettis Co., Mo.; was the grandmother of Mrs. Shelton. David Thomson (1775-1861) was a major in the War of 1812, under Col. Richard M. Johnson, of the Mounted Volunteers.

2602. (2).-The address of the Regent of the Valley Forge Chapter, as given in the directory for 1911, is Mrs. Joseph Fornance,

West Main St., Norristown, Pa.—Gen. Ed. 2605. (4) PAYNE—OFFUTT.—There is no mention of Edward Payne, or Paine, in the index to Va. Rev. soldiers.—Gen. Ed. 2611. Gwin-Brown.-For the date of death

of John Gwin, Rev. pensioner, write to the Auditor of the Interior Department, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., asking for the date of last payment of pension to John Gwin, pensioned under Act of June 7, 1832, Certificate No. 26,893, issued July 10, 1834, from Jackson, Tenn., agency. In his pension application he makes no mention of his family, except that he states that Edward and Wm. Gwinn were his brothers; and in 1839 he writes from Dyer Co., Tenn., asking for a new certificate in place of the old one he had lost. He seemed to have been a man of humor; for, in describing the battle at Brown's Marsh (where he was wounded by a musket ball passing through his hip), he writes: "Gen. Wm. Butler was at the battle in the beginning, but left very soon. Some say the General's horse got scared and ran off with him, but others say the General got scared and ran off with his horse. How the fact was I know not."-Gen. Ed.

2615. (4) BAKER-ALLEY.-One of the matelots in the Neptune, which was in America from Feb., 1780, to June, 1783, was named Alley (Herve) de la Horgue. This is the only reference to the name Alley in the "Combattants Français."—Gen. Ed.
(8) WATERS.—There was a Thomas Waters

who received a bounty warrant from the State of Va. for Rev. service, according to the index

to Va. Rev. soldiers.—Gen. Ed. 2616. (4).—There is no system by which books can be taken from the D. A. R. Library. They are in constant use by the Registrar General and her corps of assistants, for the purpose of verifying application papers.-Gen.

2617. PRICE-RICHARDSON.-There is a Samuel Price mentioned in Vol. XVIII of Marvland Archives; and a Samuel Price, who was on a Committee of Safety in Va. mentioned in the index to Va. Rev. soldiers; also one in Pa. (D. A. R. Lineage Book, Vol. IV). This last one m. Ann Richards, and is not the one

desired .- Gen. Ed.

2619. Hobson—De Graffenried.—There is no reference to Samuel or Nicholas Hobson in the N. C. Archives; but in the index to Va. Rev. soldiers it mentions a private Nicholas Hobson, and states that mention is made of Lieut. Nicholas Hobson in Saffell, p. 289; and of Capt. Nicholas Hobson in Heitman, p. For a long account of De Graffenried, 222. see N. C. Archives, Vol. I, pp. 905-986.-Gen. Ed.

2624. FLOURNOY.—There is no record of a Matthew or Matthews Flournoy in the index to Va. Rev. soldiers, although the names of Gideon, Samuel, and Thomas Flournoy appear.-Gen. Ed.

QUERIES

2562. HART.-Where can I find a Hart Genealogy that treats of the Hart family, of Ky.?-L. T. H.

2563. DIETRICH-LONG.-I am anxious to find the name, and dates of birth, marriage, and death of - Dietrich, who m. a Long, and lived in Mt. Bethel, Pa., in 1772. They

had sons: Frederick, Elias, John, George, Jacob, and Martin. Is there any Rev. record?

(2) MUNSELL—DOWNES.—Can anyone tell me the names, and dates of birth, marriage, and death of the sons and grandsons of Daniel Munsell, b. March 2, 1723, at Norwich, Conn., m. Eunice Downes, March 9, 1749? Where was he m.? Did he have any Rev. record?

(3) MUNSELL.—Desire also the names, with all genealogical data, of the sons and grandsons of John Munsell, b. (prob. Norwich) Feb. 10, 1737, and m. Feb. 1, 1784. Name of wife is also desired. Did he serve in the

Rev.?-C. D. McC.

2564. NICHOLS—CLARKSON.—Levi Nichols, b. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1804 or 1805, was the son of John and Deborah (Clarkson) Nichols. Her father is said to have been a Rev. soldier. Name, and all genealogical data concerning him desired, also official proof of service. Is the John Nichols, who m. Deborah Clarkson, the one who served as a private in Morris Co. (N. J.) militia during the Rev. War?—E. S. W.

2565. Doremus—Breyoort.—David Doremus

2565. Doremus—Brevoort.—David Doremus and Leah Brevoort, his wife, were supposed to have lived, during the Rev., in Paramus, N. J. Any information of them, especially their children and grandchildren, greatly de-

sired.

(2) Brevoort—Van Horn.—Leah Brevoort (or de Brevoort) was the dau of John Brevoort and Margaret Van Horn. They lived in a tavern known as the old Brevoort House, near Paramus and Saddle River. Any information about them desired.—O. W. H.

2566.—Where can I find a list of the men who came over with La Fayette, comprising his staff, when he first came to this country?

-W. H.

2567. LAMPHIER (LAMPHIRE)—KELLY.—Ancestry desired of Sterry Lamphier (or Lamphire), who lived in Williamstown, Mass., and was the second husband of Martha Kelly, whose first husband was Van — They had eleven children b. between 1802 and 1826. John Lamphere, Elijah, Ezra, and Phineas Lamphier all served in the Rev. from Berkshire Co., Mass. Was Sterry the son of either of these? They all fought under Col. Benjamin Simonds, who was from Williamstown; and Sterry lived in what at his time was South Williamstown, near Hancock.—

J. C. P. H.

2568.—Information desired of a colony of Dutch or Germans who settled near Trenton or New Berne, N. J., and whose sons served in the Rev. Some of those who came were James Blackshear, Martin Francks, and John

Bush.

(2) BRYAN—BLACKSHEAR.—Information wanted also of Edward Bryan, who m. Susannah, and (2) Penelope, Blackshear, daughters of James Blackshear, and his wife, Catherine Francks, widow of John Bush. He does not belong to the family of Needham Bryan, but his ancestors went to N. C. and settled in Bertie Co. before Needham Bryan went there; and a Miss Gray, whose grandmother was a descendant of this branch, m. a descendant of Needham Bryan. Edward Bryan d. in Twiggs

Co., Ga., in 1825. Was he a descendant of either Col. John Bryan, of Craven Co., or of Col. Nathan Bryan, of Jones County?

(3) CALLAWAY.—Wanted, correspondence with descendants of the Callaway family, of Ga., in order to ascertain who were of Madison Callaway, whose son, Felix, was b. in Crawfordsville in 1834. He m. Catherine Rebecca Johnson. Was he a descendant of "Old Peter Calloway, who fought with David Blackshear in the Rev., and is buried near him at his home in Springfield, Laurens Co., Ga.," as he is called in a book, "The Bench and Bar of Georgia"?—C. K. B.

2569. AVERY.—I am told that Deacon John

Avery was a pensioner. He was an ancestor of mine. Where can I obtain his service?—

A. W.

K. M.

2570. DEBERRY.—Did any member of the De Berry family serve in the Rev.?—M. M. P. 2571. BIRDSALL—STARK.—Mary Birdsall (Birdsill) is said to have m. a Rev. soldier by the name of Stark. What was his Christian name? Wanted, all genealogical data concerning him, and official proof of service. He is supposed to have been b. and m. in Cherry Valley, N. Y., and the date of his birth is ab. 1760, and his marriage ab. 1780. Is there any reference to him in the "History of Cherry Valley, N. Y.," or "The Cherry Valley Massacre," noticed by the Librarian General, D. A. R., as recent acquisitions to the library?—

2572. POOLE—BALDOCK.—John Poole, b. Feb. 19, 1820, was the son of — and Elizabeth Poole; had one sister and brothers: George and Isaac. Ab. 1833 he went to West Tenn., where he m. (2) Mary Helen Baldock, Dec. 26, 1854. He had another brother, Johnnie Poole, who was a Rev. soldier. Gilbert was a family name. Mary Helen Baldock was b. at Glasgow, Ky., and was the dau. of Levi Baldock. Any information in regard to either family will be greatly appreciated.

(2) PITMAN—MUNGER—Henry
Pitman, b. at Richmond, Va., Aug. 4, 1798,
was the son of Mr. Pitman and Miss Munger,
his wife. Ancestry of either of these families,
with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if

any, desired .- J. J.

2573. GRESHAM—O'NEIL.—Lawrence Gresham, said to have served in the Rev. from Va., was b. 1753 and d. in 1825. He m., in Va., Sarah O'Neil (1754-1839), and had: George, John, Thomas Cutter, and Philip. George m. Polly Pennington in Va. Ancestry of Sarah O'Neil and Polly Pennington desired; also official proof of service of Lawrence Gresham. All of them are buried at Lanesville, Ind.

(2) HUTCHINS—PETTIS.—Ancestry desired of Olive Hutchins, of Vt., who m. Stephen Pettis for his (3) wife in 1822, and had: Alexander, b. 1823; Almira, Matilda, and Mary Olive, and d. ab. 1829 in Trumbull Co.,

Ohio.

(3) BARLOW—DAVIS.—Ancestry desired of Adelaide E. Barlow, b. July 15, 1804 (whose parents were from Vt. or N. H.), and m., in Canada, Orange Runnels Davis.—H. L. S. 2574.—The George Taylor Chapter, D. A. R.,

own and use a stone house built by Wm. Parsons, the first Surveyor General of Eastern Pa., and occupied by George Taylor, Signer of the Declaration. This house was acquired and restored by the Chapter at great expense, and many of the members would like to know how many other Chapters in the country own a house formerly occupied by any of the Sign-

(2) HAWLEY.—Is there a genealogy of the Hawley family, and if so, where can it be obtained?—C. F. H. S.

2575. RAINES.-Information desired of Nathaniel Raines, who was one of the committee who incorporated the church in Prince George Co., Bristol Parish, Va. He was elected a vestryman in Jan., 1764. In the church rec-ords he is spoken of as "Capt. Nathaniel Where is his war record to be found? He was also a member of the Vigilance Committee during the Rev. Where. when and whom did he marry?

(2) McDonald-McCloud,-Alexander Mc-Donald m. Christian McCloud and settled in N. C. ab. the time of the Rev., emigrating from Glasgow, Scotland. Did he serve in the

Rev.?-A. L. W.

2576. BARTON.-Can you give me the ancestry of Clara Barton, late founder of the Red Cross Society? Was she related to Wm. Barton, who founded the first bell factory in Hartford, Conn.? Where can a genealogy of the Barton family be found?—J. D. H.

2577. Greene.—Wanted, dates of birth, marriage, and death, with name of wife, of Hon. John Greene, of Warwick, R. I., who was deputy to the General Assembly, Oct., 1776, to May, 1777; and was also appointed to procure blankets from the town of Coventry, R. I., May, 1777. Would this record enable his descendants to join the D. A. R.?

(2) GREENE-GORTON-BARTON.-Ransom J. Greene, son of Hon. John Greene, of R. I., m., in 1823, Susan Barton Gorton. Who are her ancestors? Is she related to the Mary Barton who m. Joseph Gorton, Jan. 1, 1762, and was a sister of Col. Wm. Barton, who captured Gen. Prescott at Newport, R. I., and was a cousin of Gen. Nathaniel Greene? Ancestry of Mary Barton desired and the acceptance. of Mary Barton desired, and the exact relationship to Gen. Greene.—J. M. M. 2578. LOCKE.—Is there a Locke Genealogy;

and if so, does it give the English ancestry of Sir Francis Locke, widower, who emigrated to Phila ab. 1740, m. the widow Brandon, and whose sons by his (1) marriage m. Lady Bran-

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don's daughters?—E. K. P.
2579. HAWLEY—MOREHOUSE.—Truman Hawley m. Abigail Morehouse, and had: Sophia, George Washington, Marion, Cordelia, Royal Morehouse, J. Linas, and Laura. They were b. in the eighteenth century, m. in N. Y., and d. in Tenn. at advanced ages. Any information desired.—M. E. K.

2580. SMITH-STEERE.-George Smith, b. April 7, 1767 (son of John Smith), m. in Gloucester, R. I., Uranah Steere (b. 1769), the dau. of Jeremiah Steere, who was b. Feb. 22, 1722, lived probably in Gloucester or Providence, and d. in 1803. Official proof of service, if any, desired of Jeremiah Steere; also

any information in regard to John, father of George Smith-J. M. S

2581. PETERS-MINOTT.-Ancestry desired of Lemuel Peters, b. at Keene, N. H., and his wife, Sara Minott, b. at Dummerstown, Vt. The address is also desired of E. F. Peters, of Charlestown, Mass., who wrote the Genealogy of the Peters family, and wished information of the branch of the Peters family who went South.-H. P. T.

2582. TUCKER-COTTON.-Littlebury Tucker, b. at Dinwiddie Co., Va., m. (probably) Priscilla Cotton, and moved to Hancock Co., Ga., where he d. in Nov., 1846. Ancestry desired.

-A. S. I

2583. NEELY—MCKINNEY.—Ancestry desired of Matthew Neely (or Nealy), b. 1767 at Greenwich, Orange Co., N. Y.; also dates of hirth marriage, and death. He m. Elizabeth McKinney (Betsey McKenney), and their children were: Samuel, John, Polly, Rebecca, Matthew, and others. Betsey (Mc-Kenney) Neely had a brother, Patrick, and the Neely family lived at a small hamlet in Orange Co., called Neelytown.—R. B. T. 2584. TAYLOR.—Wanted, dates of birth and

death and name of wife of James Taylor, who was Capt. of 3d Pa. Battalion; Judge Advocate Gen., Dec. 26, 1776; and Lieut.-Col. later.

_B. M. R.

2585. Newton-Moss.-Ancestry desired of Abner Newton, b. 1765, who m. Asenath Moss (b. Aug. 20, 1767), moved to Darby Plains, Madison Co., Ohio, in 1814; also ancestry, with genealogical data, of Asenath Moss, and Rev. service, if any.—E. J.

2586. RICHARDSON—CHAPMAN.—Moses Rich-

ardson m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Chapman, and migrated from Va. to S. C. in 1820. Who were his parents, and where did they live

(2) WINGO-SEAY.-John Wingo, and Polly Seay, his wife, both of Rev. ancestry, came from Cumberland or Halifax Co., Va., just after the Rev. to S. C. Who were their parents and where did they live? John and Polly settled in Spartanburg Dist.—W. H. S.

2587. WILLIAMS.—Who were the parents of Abraham Williams, one of the seven volunteers who, in Sept., 1780, engaged in an expedition to prevent cattle from being stolen near Tarrytown, N. Y. He was with Isaac Van Wart, John Paulding, and David Williams when they captured Major André, but took a different position.—W. H. D. V. 2588. ASHMORE—KERR.—Hezekiah Ashmore, of N. C., m. Elizabeth Kerr, and is buried at

Dandridge, Jefferson Co., Tenn. Information of them and their ancestry desired .- G. C. G.

2589. CHISHOLM-SADLER.-Ancestry desired of Frances Chisholm, who m., in Washington Co., Ky., Jan. 17, 1816, John Madison Sadler. He was b. May 11, 1784, while his parents and Eastern State to Va. Soon after his birth his father d., and when he was an infant his widowed mother took him to Ky. He is said to have been a descendant of Sir Walter Sadler, of England. Were the ancestors of either Frances or John Sadler in the Rev.?

(2) CALDWELL-GAINEY.-Who ancestors of Anna Caldwell, wife of the Rev. soldier, Capt. Meredith Gainey? Were any of them in the Rev.? Capt. Gainey is said to have emigrated to America with La Fayette, become overheated after the battle of Camden in 1780, and to have d. in consequence. Would like official proof, and any further informa-

(3) GILES-MURRY (MURRAY).-Christopher Dunbar Giles is said to have emigrated to S. C. in 1739 from England, and to have d. in 1833, aged 118. He m. (1) Margaret Murry (Murray), by whom he had twenty children; m. (2) when he was over 100 years old, and had two children. Did he or the ancestors of Margaret Murray serve in the Rev.?

(4) PARKS—DAVIS.—John Parks, wife Sarah, moved from the Shenandoah Valley, Va., to Wilkes Co., N. C., prior to the Rev. They were the parents of seven sons, the youngest of whom, George, was b. at Va., 1759, and served in the Rev. from N. C. Was his father also in the War? George m. after the War (1) Milicent Davis (or Davidson), who soon d., leaving two boys, Pleasant and James. Who were her ancestors, and did they render Rev. service?

(5) Owens.—Wm. Owens, b. in the Shen-andoah Valley, Va., Nov. 10, 1750, m., in 1773, his cousin, Nancy Owens (probably in Au-gusta Co. Va.). She was b. March 15, 1754. Who were her parents, and did they render any Rev. service? A name peculiar to this branch of the family is Behethleman.

(6) SHORT - HANSFORD.-Was Short, of Shenandoah Co., Va., a Rev. soldier? If so, would like official proof. His son, John, b. Feb. 15, 1756, in Shenandoah Co., m. Mary Hansford in Rockingham Co., and was in the Rev. Who were Mary's parents, and did they render service? What was the name of Thomas Short's wife?

(7) WALLACE.—Is there a genealogy of the Wallace family of the Virginias and Carolinas? If so, would like to correspond with

some one who has a copy.

Mrs. G. M. Selby, 14 North Main St., Sheridan, Wyo., is about to publish a booklet on the ancestors of the persons mentioned above, and would be glad to correspond with anyone connected with any of the families.

2590. Noel.-Barnard Noel, b. between 1736 and 1742, moved from Amherst Co., Va., to Mercer Co., Ky., in 1788. His dau., Amy, m. Daniel Burford, Sept. 1, 1794. Wanted, names of Barnard Noel's wife, children, parents, and also Rev. record.

(2) BURFORD-JONES .- Daniel James Burford m. Polly Ann Jones in Amherst Co., Va., May 4, 1754. Wanted, ancestry of Polly Ann

Jones.

(3) BYERS-HENDRICKS.-Jeremiah Byers m. Mary (or Elizabeth or Mary Elizabeth) Mary (or Elizabeth of mary Elizabeth)
Hendricks in Hanover Co., Va., and had:
Nancy, b. Jan. 14, 1777; Edmund; John, b.
May 27, 1783. Wanted, date of marriage and
official proof of service of Jeremiah Byers;
also ancestry of Mary Elizabeth Hendricks.

(4) DOORES-JETT.-James Doores m. Veebe Jett in Culpeper Co., Va., and had: Edgar, Jane, Wm., Susan, James Walker, Robert, and Embley. Wanted, ancestry of Veebe Jett; also official proof of service of James Doores, said to have been with Washington in the Rev. army for seven years .- M. A. S

2591. Wood.-Information desired of Wm. Wood, of Mass., who m. Mary (—and had a son, Elisha, b. Sept. 26, 1790.

(2) SINCLAIR.—Information desired of Samuel Sinclair, and his wife, Sallie (———?), of Mass., whose dau., Sophia P., b. March 31, 1793, m. Elisha Wood, Dec. 25, 1811.

(3) HARRIS-THOMAS.-Ancestry desired of Richard Harris, b. June 6, 1777, m., Oct. 23, 1804, Beulah Thomas (b. Aug. 31, 1784), and had: Jonathan T., b. Nov. 28, 1814, who m. Emily B. Dewees.

(4) MILLER.—Who were the parents of Thomas, Samuel, Wm., and John Miller, who settled near Elkton, Md., before the Rev.?

(5) McNeis.—Who were the parents of Elizabeth and Isabel McNeis, who lived at Eaton, Md., and emigrated from Ireland at the same time as the parents of the Millers, mentioned above?

McCLINTOCK-Houston.-Who Sallie McClintock, b. ab. 1780 in Va. or N. C., m. first Edward (?) Houston, who d. at Newton, Va., ab. 1801? She later m. Judge Pritchard, a member of the Ohio Legislature.-T. C.

2592. CROCKETT.—Official proof of service desired for Robert Crockett, of Va., or any information about any service rendered, even if not military, that would be sufficient to obtain recognition through him.-J. R. R.

2593. STARK-LUCE.-Can you tell me which dau. of Gen. John Stark m. Rev. Matthias Luce? Would also like dates of birth, marriage, and death, with names of children.—
A. J. C.

2594. RANDOLPH.—Official proof of service desired of Wm. Randolph, of Va., said to be the first cousin of John and Peyton Randolph, and to have served in the Rev. He was the father of Beverly Randolph and grandfather of Edward Randolph.-B. L. P.

2595. MARTIN-WILLIS .- John Martin, said to have emigrated from Ireland to this country before the Rev., settled in Newcastle Co., Del., m. Nancy, dau. of John Willis, of Sussex Co., Del., and lived at Seaford, Del., had: James, who m. Levicea Lowe; Hugh, who m. Sophia Willis; Sally, who m. Nathaniel Raymond; Eliza, who m. Wm. Dryden; Mary Ann, who m. Cyrus Winsor; and John, who m. Nancy Hurst. Did he serve in the Rev.?

(2) Lowe—Martin.—Ancestry, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any, of Levicea Lowe, who m. James Martin in 1812. (3) PARKER.—Ancestry desired of Elisha Parker, whose children were: John, George, Elisha, Samuel, Charlotte, Betty, and Prusilla (Prucella). His son, George, b. 1761, m. (1) Sarah Dikes, March 11, 1782; m. (2) Mary James, June 23, 1816; m. (3) Nancy Moore, Dec. 20, 1819, and d. in 1833 in Somerset Co., Md. His children by (1) wife, Sarah Dikes, were: James, Mary, Elisha, George, Daniel, and Sarah.—C. B. T.

2596. PORTER.-Andrew Porter, b. at Montgomery Co., Pa., 1743, d. 1813 in Harrisburg, Pa., a Rev. officer, and one of the original members of the Cincinnati, was the son of

Robert and Lillias - Porter. Can anyone tell me the maiden name of Lillias?-C. S. M. 2597. Massie-Moss.-Information desired of Capt. John (Jack) Massie, who was b. at New Kent Co., Va., ab. 1759, m. Miss Judith Moss, and between 1818 and 1820 moved to

Ala., where he d. in 1833.—G. G. 2598. BAKER.—Wanted, dates of birth, marriage, and death and official proof of service of Capt. Jonathan Baker, who enlisted in the Rev. probably from L. I., and whose dau.. Phebe, b. on L. I. in 1779, m. Lewis Baker in 1798, and d. Sept. 3, 1836.

(2) BRIDGES-CUTTING.-Jesse Bridges, b 1759, m. Keziah Cutting, April 9, 1789, in Orwell, Vt., and d. in May, 1823. Official proof of service in Rev. desired.—M. E. W. P.

2599. PERRYMAN-RHODES.-Stephen Henry Perryman was b. at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1832, and was the son of Jesse and Rosamond Ross (Rhodes) Perryman. Ancestry, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any, of

Jesse Perryman.—S. J. H. 2600.—Mrs. J. F. F. Cassell would be glad to correspond with any descendants of the Jenifer family for mutual assistance. Her

address is Staunton, Va.

(2) BURTON-MEDLEY.-Frankey Burton m. Ambrose Medley, Dec. 14, 1775, of Madison Co., Va. She was the dau. of Major and Hannah (Medley) Burton, of Orange Co., Va., in 1744. Had he any Rev. record, as well as his son, Major Burton, Jr.? Did Ambrose Medley serve in the Rev.? Who were his parents? Did they serve?—E. P. C.

2601. MOORE-JONES .- Ancestry desired of Benjamin Moore, of Buckingham Co., Va., who m. Sarah Jones, and had: Wm., who m. Miss Blake; Robert; Henry, who m. Fannie P. Merry; Thomas Benjamin; David, and Jefferson. He moved to Christian Co., Ky, near Hopkinsville, in 1820; was a Rev. sol-

er. Official proof of service desired also.
(2) Merry-Luggert.—Ancestry desired of Prettyman Merry, who m. Catherine Luggett, May 11, 1769, in Va. Were Prettyman or the ancestors of his wife in the Rev.? Their children were: Mary, Elizabeth, Ann, Iames, Jemima, Fannie P., John, who d. in Texas after the Mexican War; Samuel, Katharine, and Mildred, who d. in Buckingham Co., Va. Anyone knowing of these families will confer a favor by writing to Mrs. Mary K. Loch-ridge, care the Fair, Fort Worth, Texas.

2602. Moore.-Dates of birth, marriage, and death of Abraham Moore, who m. Mary
, and lived at Valley Forge during the Rev. Also official proof of service, if any, of

Abraham.

(2).-Would like the address of the Regent of Valley Forge Chapter.-S. C. McL.

2603. WHIPPLE.-Wanted, names of the brothers of Wm. Whipple, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, with genealogical data concerning them, and official proof of service, if any, in the Rev.-S. W. A

WARNER-SARTWELL.-Ancestry desired of John Warner, b. Oct. 13, 1754 or 60, d. Feb. 13, 1801 or 6; and also of his wife, Sibbel Sartwell, b. April 22, 1760, d. July 13 1841. Their children were: Lucy, Sally, Calvin, Sibbel, Samuel, Lorice, Filey, and Fanny. 2605. BRYAN—HALL.—My grandmother, Sarah Scott Bryan, m. a Capt. Hall, and lived in Covington, Ky. A sister, Betsey Bryan, m. Mr. Dye, of Newport, Ky. They had three brothers, James, John, and Wm. Bryan; possibly others. Ancestry desired on either the Bryan or Hall side, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any.

(2) MOUNTJOY-GARRARD.-Did the father of Col. John Mountjoy (who was a Rev. soldier) and of Elizabeth Mountjoy (who m. Gov. James Garrard, of Ky.), serve in the Rev.? He lived in Overwharton Parish, Staf-

ford Co., Va.

(3) Lewis.—Thomas Lewis, b. at Fairfax Co., Va., 1749, m. Elizabeth Payne in 1773, and moved to Ky. in 1785, where he d. in 1809. What was his Rev. service?

(4) PAYNE-OFFUTT.—Edward Payne, of Fairfax Co., Va., m. Elizabeth Offutt. Was he a Rev. soldier?

(5) CLAY-POVALL.—Henry Clay, b. at Southam Parish, Cumberland Co., Va., 1736, m. Rachel Povall in 1754, moved to Charlotte Co., Va., ab. 1769, and emigrated to Ky. in 1787, where he d. in 1820. Did he or his wife render any service that would make his descendants eligible to join the D. A. R.?-

2606. Brown-Tibbits.-Ancestry and Rev. record desired of Waite Brown, who m. John Tibbits, of Warwick, R. I., moved to Lisbon,

N. Y., where both d.
(2) McCoun.—Official proof of service de-

sired of John McCoun, of Oyster Bay, L. I., b. 1743, who d. at Troy, N. Y., in 1812. (3) Townsend—Snow.—Official proof of service desired of Henry Townsend, whose dau., Margaret, m. a Snow, and lived in Providence, R. I., where she was b. in 1780 and d. in Troy, N. Y., in 1847.

(4) BADGER.—Sarah Badger was b. in 1745 in S. C. Who was her father, and did he have

Rev. service?

(5) VAN RENSSELAER.—Official proof of service desired of Johannes Van Rensselaer, b. at Albany, N. Y., in 1711, d. 1783. (6) KYLE-GALBRAITH.—Barbara Kyle, of

Lancaster Co., Pa., m., in 1780, Andrew Galbraith. Who were her parents? Did they render Rev. service?

(7) GARDNER-KURTZ.-Elizabeth Gardner (or Gardiner) m. Benjamin Kurtz. Did either

ancestor have any Rev. service?

(8) SEIDEL—KURTZ.—Anna Elizabeth Seidel m., Dec. 9, 1747, Rev. J. U. Kurtz. Did he serve in the Rev.?

(9) WHITEHEAD.—Official proof of service of Thomas, son of Maj. Daniel Whitehead, of

Newton, L. I., desired.—E. T.
2607. Scott.—Capt. James Scott is mentioned in Lineage Book, Vol. XXVIII, p. 161, as having served in the Rev. Will you amplify his service as found in the records?-P. H. G.

2608. Bell..—Austin M. Bell, b. at Harpersfield, N. Y., June 3, 1812, was the son of a surgeon in the Rev. What was his name? Please give all genealogical data, and official proof of service.-M. B. G.

2600. Cox-Ellsworth.-Ancestry desired of Joseph Cox and Lydia Ellsworth, his wife. He was made prisoner in the early days in Ohio by the Indians, and escaped by running Onlo by the Indians, and escaped by running the gauntlet. They had: Benjamin, Isaac, Abner, Joseph, Elijah (who was b. 1808, m. Jemima Blalock, and d. in 1844. His widow m. John Carney), and daughters Ellen, Anna, and Mary Delithe. After Joseph Cox's death his widow m. a Rev. soldier, a Frenchman, named Montgomerie.—F. B. W.

2610. JEFFERIES—SHELBY.—James Jefferies m. Priscilla Shelby (dau. of Major Evan and Catherine Shelby). Who were his parents? According to tradition, he is the son of Capt. Nathaniel Jefferies, who fell at the battle of Kings Mountain. Can this be proved?—

S. J. M.

2611. Gwin—Brown.—John Gwin was b. at Orange Co., N. C., Dec. 15, 1764, and served under Capt. Benj. Rainey, Col. Thomas Taylor, and several others; was a pensioner and living in Carroll Co., Tenn., at the time he applied in 1832. Wanted, date of his marriage to Lydia Brown, and date of his death, names of their children, and any other facts concerning them.-M. C. H.

2612. HADLEY.-Where can one obtain data concerning the descendants of Thomas and

Simon Hadley?-J. W. B.

2613. DUNSTER-BOWERS .- Elizabeth Dunster, niece of Henry Dunster, first president of Harvard College, m. Benanuel Bowers. Did he render any service during the Rev.?-

2614. COOK-SANDERS.-Amy Cook was b. in 1789 in N. C., and m. Abednego Sanders, a school teacher, in ab. 1800, and lived in N. C., and afterwards moved to Rock Castle Co., Ky. Who was his father? He was said to have been a Rev. soldier. Amy's father was m. three times and had from twenty-one to twenty-five children, and was said to have been in the Rev. also. What was his first name? He owned a great many slaves, whom he freed long before the Civil War.—C. D. B.

2015. BROOKS—HAYNE.—Information want-ed of the parentage (and war record) of Elizabeth Brooks, whose father, John Brooks, d. in Tenn. His widow m. (2) Mr. Crawder. Elizabeth m. John Haynie, who became a Methodist minister, and built the first Methodist Church in Knoxville, Tenn., ab. 1816. Parentage, with war record of John Haynie

BROOKS-CROWDER.-What was the Christian name of the Mr. Crowder, who m. the widow of John Brooks, near Knoxville, Tenn., some time after 1805? They had one

son, who was a doctor.

(3) KING-HAYNIE.-Spencer Haynie m. Kate King, and had a son, John, baptized in the Episcopal Church in Botetourt Co., Va., in 1786, of which church they were both members. Who were his parents? Did they serve in the Rev.? Where are the parish records of Botetourt and Culpeper County? Want ancestry also of Kate King, with Rev. record,

(4) BAKER-ALLEY.-Catherine Baker m. Thomas Alley, a French Count, in Mo. She had two brothers, Isaac and John Baker. Was her father in the Rev.? Does the name Alley appear among the French allies that came to our assistance in the Rev.? Count Alley was said to have been with LaFayette in the French Rev. and was banished on account of the part he took. Was he one of the Frenchmen sent to America?

(5) TOBEY (TOBIE)—RYAN (RIAN).—Dr. Joe Tobie (or Tobey) m. Sarah or Sallie Rian (Ryan), of Burksville, Ky., where they lived until 1815. Date of marriage desired; also name of parents of Sarah Ryan (or Rian), with all genealogical data, and Rev. record,

(6) DOBBIN (DOBYN)-WILSON.-John Dobbin, of S. C., m. Janette, dau. of David Wilson, ab. 1774. Want Rev. record, if any, of James Dobbin, father of John, name of his wife, and dates and death of both James and John. Any information about the early his-

tory of the Dobbin family is greatly desired.

(7) Hardin.—Did Martin Hardin, father of Col. John Hardin, sign the "oath of allegiance?" Official proof of service of Ben-

jamin Hardin, of Pa., desired.
(8) WATERS.—Did Thomas Waters, of Va., sign the Test?

(9) McIntosh.—Was John McIntosh, of S. C., in the War, or did he sign the Test? He was b. in 1727, and was rather old for active service.

WITHERSPOON .- Proof wanted that Mary Witherspoon helped her brother supply the American Army with food, as tradition states; also any other incident in her life, except the "slipper romance."-A. B. G.

2616. McKinley.-Wanted, name of father of Rebecca McKinley, who m. James McKin-ley, of Cumberland Co., Pa., a Rev. officer, April 27, 1775. Is there a genealogy of the McKinley family published that includes the Cumberland Co. branch?

(2) Bratton (Brittin or Brattan).—Ancestry desired of Allan Bratton, of Cumberland Co., Pa., a Rev. soldier, who m. Ann Gillespie, and is buried at Big Spring churchyard, Newville, Cumberland Co., Pa.

(3) GILLESPIE.—Information desired of the Gillespie family who came from Nottingham, Md., in 1765 to Newville. Her father's name was William Gillespie. Is there a Gillespie

Genealogy?

(4).—Is there any system by which books may be taken from the D. A. R. Library for the use of those living at a distance?—A. H. D.

PRICE—RICHARDSON.—Col. Samuel Price m. Elizabeth Richardson, b. 1747, the dau. of Wm. and Isabella (Calmes) Richardson, of Md., and had ten children, one of whom, Ruth Snowden, m. Judge George Shan-Can you tell me what service, if any, Col. Samuel Price performed in the Rev.? He received no pension, I am sure.—S. M. F. 2618. HERRICK—WETHERBEE.—Asa Wether-

bee, b. Sept. 10, 1783, in Fitchburg, Mass., d. Aug. 16, 1852, in Erie Co., N. Y., m. Nancy Herrick, who d. ab. 1833. Their children, who lived to maturity, were: Sylvanus, Mary, Miranda, Barbara, John, Doreas, Asa, and Charles Paul, b. between 1816 and 1831. He came to Evans, Erie Co., N. Y., in 1811, and served in the War of 1812. Parentage (with Rev. service, if any) of Nancy Herrick.

(2) TRIPP—CHRISTY.—John Christy, b. 1755, d. 1833, in Dutchess Co., N. Y., m. Jan. 7, 1776, Anne Tripp (b. Feb. 12, 1752, d. Jan. 21, 1828). Rev. service of John Christy desired; also ancestry of Anne Tripp, with Rev. service, if any.

2619. Hobson—De Graffenned.—According to tradition, two brothers by the name of Hobson Samuel and Nicholas, were captains in the Rev. War from N. C. Nicholas m. Sarah de Graffenried, granddaughter of Baron de Graffenried, who brought over a colony from Berne, Switzerland, and settled in New Berne, N. C. Nicholas and Sarah were m. in or near Lunenburg, Va., her parents being large land owners in Lunenburg and Brunswick counties before they were divided; after a time they moved to Ga., near or in Milledgeville. Official proof of Rev. service of Nicholas Hobson desired.—L. H. D.

2620. HORNER—BLAKE.—Ancestry desired of Wm. Horner, who m. Sarah Blake and lived in Thornton, N. H., and had two children, John and Hannah. Did the ancestors of either of them serve in the Rev.? When did the Horner family come to this country? Ancestry also of Sarah Blake desired.

(2) SWAIN—SANBORN.—Ancestry desired of Lucy Swain, who m. Josiah Sanborn, of Sanbornton, N. H.

(3) SHEPHERD—SANBORN.—Ancestry also desired of Sally Shepherd, who m. Josiah Sanborn, of Sanbornton, N. H., in 1794.—H. B. W. 2621. TYLER.—MOSHER.—Ancestry desired of Betsey Tyler, probably b. in Pepperell, Mass., but known to have moved to Vt. after her marriage (1) to Dr. James Mosher.

after her marriage (1) to Dr. James Mosher, April 23, 1811. She m. (2) Aaron Mosher, May 8, 1817. Both men were b. in Pepperell, Mass.

(2) WARREN.—Official proof desired of the Rev. service, if any, of Wm. Warren, uncle of the famous Gen. Joseph Warren, and father of Hannah Warren (who m. Lieut. John Mosher in 1770) and husband of Hannah Boynton.—E. McC.

2622. BEAL—WHEAT.—Lazarus Andrews Beal, son of Lazarus and Lydia (Wheat) Beal, was b. in Newton, Mass., Sept. 30, 1753, m., Oct. 29, 1776, Bethia Lewis, and d. Nov. 23, 1822, at Weymouth, Mass. Did he have Rev. service?

(2) McComas—Smith.—Ancestry (and Rev. record, if any) of James McComas, of Va. or Md., who m. Esther Smith. His brothers (or uncles) were: Nathaniel, Thomas, Taylor, and Moses.—J. C. C. 2623. Musgrove—Waters.—Edward Mus-

2623. MUSGROVE—WATERS.—Edward Musgrove (erroneously called Allan Musgrove in the book "Horseshoe Robinson") was b. in England in 1722, emigrated to this country, and d. at Musgrove's Mill in 1792. He m. three times. What were the names of his wives, and were their fathers in the Rev. War? By his (1) wife, Musgrove had a son, Beaks, who enlisted on the Tory side; and one day when he was at home, visiting his family, was captured by Capt. Patrick Carr;

and only at the earnest solicitation of his half-sister, Mary, an ardent patriot, was released. He was paroled and soon left the country. By his (2) wife, Edward Musgrove had two daughters, Mary, metioned above, who was engaged to John Ramsey, who lost his life in helping his friend, Butler, to escape from the British, and who d. of consumption herself in 1784; and Susan, who d. unm. in 1785. By his (3) wife, Edward had a dau., Margaret, thirteen years old at the time of the battle, who afterwards m. Landon Waters and lived until 1826, and delighted to relate the story of the conflict.—L. D. C.

2624. FLOURNOY.—Wanted, Rev. record of Matthew Flournoy, of Va. and Ky. (name posibly spelled Matthews), who was justice in Prince Edward Co., Va., in 1754; and commissioned as sheriff in 1756. He moved to Ky. in 1785 and was killed at Crab Orchard Springs in an engagement with the Indians. His son, Thomas Flournoy, came to Ga. in 1795, was a distinguished member of the Ga. bar; commissioned Brigadier-General in War of 1812. Three nephews, Samuel, Gideon, and Thomas Flournoy, served in the War of Independence.

(2) BARRINGTON—COOKE.—Col. Wm. Barrington, of Barrington Ferry and Fort Barrington, came to Ga. with his cousin, Gen. Wm. Oglethorpe. His dau. m. Wm. Cooke, owner of the vessel Rainbow. He was closely identified with Gen. Oglethorpe, and is said to have served in the Rev. Official proof desired.—M. S.

2625. CLARK.—Information wanted of the birth and death of Bazil Clark, and his wife, Nancy. He was a private in Washington Co. (Pa.) militia in 1781.

(2) DAWSON—HAYS.—John B. Dawson, b. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 1782, m. Nancy Hays in 1807 or 8, at Hagerstown, Md. She was b. 1780. Who were the parents of each of them? Did they have any Rev. service?—S. A. W.

Did they have any Rev. service?—S. A. W. 2626. Hissom (Hissem).—Wanted, ancestry, with all genealogical data of Thomas Hissom, a private in Caspar Weitzel's Co., Col. Samuel Miles' regiment in 1776. Also desire name of Thomas Hisom's wife, with dates of birth and death. They lived in Westmoreland Co., Pa., owning a farm that was afterwards owned by the oldest child, Abner Hissom. Thomas Hissem and wife raised a family of seven children—four boys and three girls—all of whom went to West Va. to live. What were their names?

(2) PORTER.—Ancestry desired of John Porter, who was a Rev. soidier, probably a minute man; emigrated to Pa., then to Ohio, and is buried in Newton Falls, Trumbull Co., O.—J. A. H.

2627. CARTER.—Was the Robert Carter, who m. Mary Thomas at Bucks, Pa., Aug. 30, 1773, a soldier in the Rev.? If so, please give official proof.—A. W. C.

2028. WOOLVERTON—DRAKE.—Mrs. Addie W. Crawford, Canton, Pa., would like to correspond with any descendant of Charles Woolverton, of Hunterdon Co., N. J., who was b. 1741, and m. Mary Drake, of Hopewell, Aug. 8, 1763.

PICKETT-APGAR.-The above lady would also like to correspond with any descendants of the Appar or Pickett families of

2629. SINGLETON.-Were the ancestors of Gen. James W. Singleton, of Quincy, Ill. (who was b. Nov. 23, 1811, d at Baltimore, Md., April 4, 1892), in the Rev., or in the War of 1812? The addresses of any of his descendants are also desired.—W. J. M.

2630. HULL-CAMPBELL.-Elias Hull, a native of Stonington, Conn., served with the Ninth R. I. Continentals in 1776 as Ensign, Ninth R. I. Continentals in 1770 as Ensign, and in 1777 and 78 as Lieutenant in the Second R. I.; was discharged April 26, 1778. Who were his parents? Why did he serve in R. I. troops? Are his services recorded in Conn. men in the Rev.? What was the exact date of birth? His (1) wife was Mary Campbell. When and where were they m.? Is there a Hull Genealogy in print? Any information relating to him will be greatly appreciated.—S. A. S. 2631. Butler—Kocher.—Information de-

sired of the father of Ann Butler, who m. Thomas Kocher somewhere about 1807 .-

S. A. K.

2632. CHANDLER-OTIS.-Lucy Chandler, of Duxbury, Mass., m. Stephen Otis, of Colchester, Conn., and d. in Halifax, Vt. Wanted, date of her birth and names of her parents.

(2) TUDOR—OTIS.—Information wanted of Sarah Tudor, of N. Y., who m. James Otia, son of Hon. Joseph Otis, of Scituate, Mass., and New London, Conn .- M. E. B.

2633. BARTLETT.—In the Vt. Historical Society Coll. for 1903-4, mention is made of a Solomon Bartlett, of Plainfield, who was the youngest brother of Josiah Bartlett, the Signer. Can you give me the names of his parents, and any other information of his

family?—D. M. 2634. Renfrew.—Wanted, names of wife and children, and dates of marriage and death of John Renfrew, of Pa., a Rev. soldier who is buried in the Covenanter Cemetery at Fayetteville, Pa., and was b. near Paisley,

Scotland.

(2) Andrew.-Wanted, names of wife and children and descendants of John Andrew. Rev. soldier, b. in N. J.; d. in Ohio; served as surgeon in the N. J. militia.

(3) Hughes.—Wanted, ancestry or any

other data about Caty Hughes, who was b. 1753, m. James McAllister, of York or Adams

(4) Fox.—Did Rudolph Fox, of Pa. (b. 1739 in Germany, d. 1806 in Pa.), have a son, Barnet Fox? If so, was he a Rev. soldier, and did he live in Hunterdin Co., N. J.?

(5) WIKOFF.—Information desired of the descendants of Lieut. Peter Wikoff, of N. J. Did he have a son named Christopher, or one name William?-M. E. R.

2635. TRIGG.—Stephen Trigg, a Rev. soldier who was killed at the battle of Blue Licks by the Indians, had a dau., Elizabeth, who m. Preston Breckinridge. What was the name of Elizabeth's mother, with dates of birth, marriage, and death?—N. J. H. 2636. MALCOLM.—Gen. Wm. Malcolm came

from Scotland in 1757 and served in the Rev. Wanted, maiden name of his wife, dates of birth, marriage, and death, and names of children, with dates of birth and names of those

to whom m.

(2) CURTIS.—Joel Curtis served in the Rev. from Lenox and Sturbridge, Mass. Wanted, maiden name of wife, with dates of birth, marriage, and death; also names of children, with dates, and names of those to whom m.

(3) CURTIS.-Francis Curtis also served in the Rev. from Mass. Wanted, same information about him. What relation was he, if any,

to Joel mentioned above?

(4) McKnight-Griffin.-Wm. McKnight and Wm. Griffin were living in Fairfax Co., Va., in 1782. Any genealogical data concerning either of them is desired .- M. S. R.

2637. MARCHAND (MARCHIN)—BAIRD.—Information desired of the ancestry of one Marchand (or Marchin) who was captain of the Second Westmoreland Co. Militia Battalion (Pa.), who was b. in Germany, emigrated to America about 1765; m. Judith Baird. Was she a Pa. by birth, and a dau. of General Baird? They had eight children: Louis, David, and Daniel were the sons; and of the daughters, Judith m. Henry Loutsen-hizer; Catherine m. a Koontz; Susan, a Rodenbaugh; Ester, a Breneman; and Betsey. Any information gladly accepted.—E. J. W. 2638. Leach.—Nathan Leach, a Rev. sol-

dier, was buried near Brockton, Mass. Can anyone tell me the names of his wife and children? The family came from Mass.—

P. P.

NOTES

In the July number, Mrs. Wm. H. Smith is alluded to as the Regent of the Daniel Morgan Chapter at Gaffney, S. C. That is a mistake. When the Chapter was organized she was Historian, and is now merely a member; but is so efficient that the error was a pardonable

one.—Gen. Ed.

Mrs. Emma A. Bailey, 109 Lawn Ave., Middletown, Conn., writes that she has a good deal of data on the Hall families of Enfield, Conn., and Berkshire Co., Mass.; also the Hale families of Tyringham, Mass.; the Brewers, of the same place; the Crittendens, of Sandisfield; the Footes, of Wethersfield, Conn.; the Dodge family, of Windham, Conn.; and the families of Robert Turner, of Wethersfield, Conn.; and the families of Robert Turner, of Wethersfield, Conn. ersfield, Conn., and Francis Whitmore, of Middletown, Conn., all of which she will be glad to furnish to those desiring to join the various patriotic societies.-Gen. Ed.

Historic Churches of New Jersey

By Mrs. Matilda Hardendorf Perry (Livingston Manor Chapter)

In New Jersey, during the Colonial period and the first fifty years of statehood, religion was the predominant influence in shaping the politics of the State and Colony. Many sweeping changes of government have been attributed to religion here, and have given to the houses of worship an

added significance.

In New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and the South the church was well established, but in New Jersey church organization began with the Dutch Church at Bergen in 1660. The next few years, however, witnessed a great improvement in religious work, and churches were organized in Burlington, Freehold, Lewes, New Castle, Elizabeth, and Newark, by the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Quakers, Dutch, Calvinists, and Low Just before the Revolution, in 1765, a church census was taken which showed about 160 churches and meetinghouses distributed among a dozen denominations.

The meeting-houses of all the denominations were plain, substantial structures, erected of whatever material was commonly used in the community where they stood. Little or no attention was paid to adornment. All had hard benches, and the members of the congregation brought their own footstoves in winter, while sheds were provided for the horses. Services were conducted with the greatest decorum, and music did not play any prominent part, except in the Episcopal churches. Among the Calvinists and Quakers music was not permitted. Around all the churches were gravevards.

With the organization of the Dutch Church at Bergen in 1660 the systematic history of the church in New Jersey begins. Previous to this the early settlers, the Dutch, the Swedes, and the Quakers, would occasionally have "gatherings," or "meetings," where hymns would be sung and the Scriptures read by one of their number. These meetings were often held in the open, sometimes in barns, or in the homes of the settlers.

On a recent visit to Bergen, N. J., I

was granted an interview by the Rev. Cornelius Brett, pastor since 1878 of the Dutch Reformed Church of that place, the direct descendant of the old Dutch Church. The substance of this interview was as follows:

"The annals of the church tell that the organization of the church was effected in 1660, and a log structure erected in 1662 for the triple purpose of church, school, and defense against the Indians, but for the lat-

ter purpose it was never used.

"There is on file in the archives at Albany a petition for a minister at Bergen, signed by twenty-five persons who had subscribed 417 guilders for his support; it is dated 1662. The petition failed of its object, but a schoolmaster was procured, whose duties were to officiate at divine service, reading psalms and selected sermons prescribed by the church authorities at Amsterdam. Occasionally ministers crossed over from New York to administer the Lord's Supper and perform marriage ceremonies and baptisms.

"Tradition states that the first building erected for church service was located at the northeast corner of the old graveyard, at what is now the corner of Tours Avenue and Vroom Street. It is said to have been built of logs, and was occupied for eighteen years as a place of worship. In 1680 the stone octagon church was erected on the church plot on the southwest corner of present Bergen Avenue and Vroom Street; it was followed in 1773 by a more commodious edifice in the same location.

"Shortly after the breaking out of hostilities Bergen fell into the hands of the British, and so remained during the Revolutionary War. However, its territory was harassed by both friend and foe. On one occasion a detachment of marauders descended upon the village while the inhabitants were at divine service, and rudely interrupting them, effected a forced change of clothing with the Dutch burghers, who were compelled to enwrap themselves in the filthy rags of their assailants.

"This building was demolished in 1841, and gave place to the present edifice, known

as the Bergen Reformed Church. Much of the material in the old church was in-

corporated in the new.

"In 1662 Englehart Steenhuysen began his services as voorleser, or clerk and schoolmaster; he was not only clerk and schoolmaster, but practically minister, sexton, and undertaker. He was succeeded by others until about the year 1757, when Rev. William Jackson, the first regularly ordained minister, was installed. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Cornilison in 1792; Rev. Benjamin Taylor in 1828; Rev. James L. Amerman in 1871, and the present pastor, Rev. Dr. Brett, in 1878."

The oldest English-speaking church within the boundaries of the State was organized by the Presbyterian settlers of Elizabeth, N. J. Its first building was begun two years after the necessary organization, in 1664, and a commodious and substantially built structure erected, which was in excellent repair at the time of the Revolution, more than one hundred years later. In 1760 an addition was made to the building and a steeple erected, in which were placed the bell and town clock. From an act passed in 1694 for settling and regulating the county courts, which reads: "They shall meet on the third Tuesday in March in the Public Meeting House," we infer that the General Assemblies held under the proprietors sat in this house, as well as the Supreme Court. In 1767 the pulpit was ornamented by the ladies with an elegant set of curtains, which cost twenty-seven pounds. This old temple, among the first erected in the State for divine worship, and the only one in this town for nearly half a century from its first settlement, was fired by the torch of a refugee on the 25th of January, 1780, and the structure which now occupies its site sprung from its ashes.

There is no means of knowing who ministered to this church during the first twenty years of its existence, all of its records previous to the Revolution having been destroyed or lost. The first pastor of whom we have any record was the Rev. John Harriman, who died in 1704, and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. McLyne, whose ministry was of short duration. There is a story in regard to him, which says that he was strongly suspected of intemperance, and the choir on a certain Sabbath morning sang a hymn which he considered as de-

signed to reprove and expose him. During the singing he descended from the pulpit and, taking his wife by the arm, walked out of the church, which he never entered again.

The next pastor was the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, afterward president of Princeton College; during his ministry the church greatly prospered. About this time Whitefield preached here (during his second visit to this country in 1740), and at the close of the services took up a collection which proved to be the largest offering received during the year, from which we infer that the town was quite populous, or that more than ordinary attention was being paid to the subject of religion.

The next pastor was the Rev. Elihu Spencer, and during his ministry the church was incorporated. The charter bears the date of August 22, 1753, and states that "this is a large and considerable congregation," and authorizes the trustees to build an almshouse for the support of the poor, and schoolhouses for the education of the children of the town. It is signed by "Jonathan Belcher, Governor and Commissioner-in-chief of our said Province of

New Jersey."

Dr. Spencer was succeeded by the Rev. Abraham Kittletas, and he by the Rev. James Caldwell, of Revolutionary and patriotic memory, whose tragic end gives to his history all the interest of romance. Shortly after Mr. Caldwell's settlement here those differences commenced between Great Britain and the colonies, which culminated in the Revolution. Of Huguenot descent, he was possessed of warm feelings, fine genius, great muscular energy, and an inherent opposition to tyranny, and he entered with all his heart into the controversy. He acted as chaplain to those portions of the American army that successively occupied New Jersey, and is said to have held for some time the office of Commissary. He was high in the confidence of Washington, with whom he was on the most intimate terms of friendship. popularity with the soldiers and the people was unbounded, and his practical wisdom held in the highest estimation. He was sustained in his political actions by his congregation with scarcely an exception.

The church in which he preached was cheerfully yielded as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers, and it was its bell which sounded through the town the notes of alarm on the approach of the foe. Its floor was not infrequently the bed of weary soldiers, and the seats of the pews the tables from which they ate their scanty meals. Its worshipers on the Sabbath were not infrequently compelled to stand, on account of the greasiness of the seats. In vengeance on the pastor and the people this church was fired on January 25, 1780, by Cornelius Hetfield, a refugee.

On the 25th day of the following June Mrs. Caldwell was shot by a refugee, at her home, while at prayer; and on the 24th of November, 1781, Mr. Caldwell, himself was shot, while at Elizabethtown Point, by a man named Morgan, who was afterward tried and hung. It is said that it was proved at his trial that he was bribed by British gold to commit the deed. Mr. Caldwell left nine children, who were tenderly cared for by the congregation. He and his wife are buried in the churchyard.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of Elizabethtown was organized in 1704, and the first meetings were held in a barn. In 1706 or 1707 a building was erected,

and the church prospered for several years, but the war of the Revolution had a ruinous effect upon it. Dr. Chandler, the rector, felt it his duty to oppose the measures necessary to secure independence, and from the active part which he and some members of his family took, he soon found the situation very uncomfortable, and he left the country and returned to England. The interior of the church was destroyed, the pews used for firewood, and the building used by the enemy for a stable. After the war the building was repaired, and Dr. Chandler returned.

In the township of Franklin, in Bergen County, is an old church known as the Ponds Church, or, more properly, the Church of the Ponds; it was erected in 1710. During the Revolution it was used for a time as a jail (as were many of the old Dutch churches at that time) for the confinement of British prisoners, and it was also used as a courthouse. Its altar on the Sabbath Day, therefore, often became the judgment seat on the next, and righteousness and justice sought shelter under the same roof.

A Revolutionary Letter

PHILADA., OCTR. 7th, 1776.

MY DEAR WIFE.

Mr. Kennedy promised me to call at York. I could not omit so good an oppertunity of writing, tho' I have nothing worth troubling you with since my last by Mr. Elay which I hope came safe to hand. Yesterday I dined with Geo. Campble & Helen an the they much vexed not seeing you and lay all the blame on me. about half an hour agoe Genl. Lee arrived here—he has long been wished for at the camp. I hope his arrival there will give our army such new Spirits as may enable them to give Genl. How's army a drubbing but I ask pardon for troubling you with news, as you are not fond of it but I could not help mentioning Genl. Lee's arrival as I wished so ardently for it myself & I am confident he will be better than 10'000 men to our army—Mr. Wilson is not yet returned from Carlisle. I expect leave to come home after his arrival but not before—I am in good health & spirits & live mostly at my own little house as the People here call it. give Pegsy & Betsy & George & Jem each a buss for me. I write this in Congress Chamber not having time to go to my lodging—my respects to all friends & am

dear Ellen Your loving & affecta Spouse

JAS SMITH

Mr. Hancock calls me to the other room

J. S.

Mrs. Elenor Smith York Town

A favour of Col Kennedy Contributed by Miss Elizabeth Cowing, Seneca Falls, New York.



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Daughters of the American Revolution

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MINNESOTA,Mrs. George C. Squires, 696 Oakland Ave., St. Paul.	
Mae Sammer M Drow 202 Oak Grove St Minneapolis	
MISSOURI,Mrs. George B. Macparlane, Hotel Athens, Columbia.	
Mes France A Nopers and Moffett Are Toolin	
MRS. EDWARD A. NORRIS, 304 Moffatt Ave., Joplin. MISSISSIPPI,MRS. ANDREW FULLER FOX, West Point.	
Mac Traves Charge ve to 11 Columbia	
MRS. THOMAS FRANKLIN, 1018 3d Ave., W. Columbus. MONTANA,	
MUNIANA, MRS. HENRY G. MCINTIER, 719 Harrison Ave., Helena.	
MRS. ARTHUR B. CLARK, 9 N. Washington St., Butte.	

NEBRASKA,Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton, 101 W. 21st St., Kearney.
Mrs. Warren Perry, 815 4th St., Fairbury,
MRS. WARREN PERRY, 815 4th St., Fairbury. NEVADA, MISS BIRD M. WILSON, Goldfield.
METADA, Miss blas at waster, de de la contracta de la co
NEW MEXICO, Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, 1111 Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Mrs. Joseph H. Dearborn, P. O. Box 313, Suncook. N. H.
Mrs. Charles C. Goss. 10 Lexington St., Dover.
Mrs. Charles C. Goss, 10 Lexington St., Dover. NEW YORK,
Mas Change Fron Rockant Orchard Place Lawrelle
Mrs. Charles Fred Boshart, Orchard Place, Lowville. NEW JERSEY,Mrs. Charles Burleigh Yardley, 332 Williams St., East Orange.
NEW JERSEI, MRS. CHARLES DURLEIGH I ARDLEY, 332 Williams St., East Orange.
MISS ELLEN LEANING MATLOCK, 78 Broad St., Woodbury. NORTH CAROLINA, . Mrs. William N. Reynolds, 644 W. 5th St., Winston-Salem.
NORTH CAROLINA, . Mrs. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS, 644 W. 5th St., Winston-Salem,
Mrs. Arthur Lillington Smith, 702 N. Tryon St., Charlotte.
OHIO,Mrs. Thomas Krte, Chelsea Place, Delhi, Cincinnati.
MRS KENT HAMILTON, 2317 Scottwood Ave. Toledo
MRS. KENT HAMILTON, 2317 Scottwood Ave., Toledo. OKLAHOMA,MRS. W. N. REDWINE, McAlester.
ORDANIOMA, Mas Journ D. Braveron von Elein Aug Muslegen
Mrs. John D. Benedict, 1123 Elgin Ave., Muskogee. OREGON,
OREGON, MRS. JOHN F. BEAUMONT, 481 E. 50th St. N., Portland.
Mrs. William M. Ladd, care Ladd & Tilton Bank, Portland.
PENNSYLVANIA, Mrs. Henry H. Cumings, Tidioute.
MISS HELEN E. C. OVERTON, Bellefonte.
RHODE ISLAND, Mrs. Daniel Mann Edwards, Woonsocket.
Mrs. Clovis H. Bowen, 74 Walcott St., Pawtucket.
SOUTH CAROLINA, .Mrs. F. Louise Mates, 118 Manly St., Greenville.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Mrs. F. Louise Maries, 110 Mainy St., Greenville.
MRS. A. CLARENCE LICON, 23 Sunny Side, Orangeburg.
SOUTH DAKOTA, Mrs. Stella Moore Kahl, Vermilion.
Mrs. Craig S. Thoms, Vermilion.
TENNESSEE, MISS MARY N. MURFREE, 411 N. Maney Ave., Murfreesboro.
MISS MARY E. TIMBERLAKE, 601 E. Main St., Jackson. TEXAS,Mrs. HARRY HYMAN, 706 Hammond Ave., San Antonio.
TEXAS Mrs. HARRY HYMAN, 706 Hammond Ave., San Antonio,
MRS I D CLAVEROOKE 1008 Lavaca St Austin
MRS. J. D. CLAYBROOKE, 1008 Lavaca St., Austin. UTAH,
OTATI, L. MRS. MARY M. P. ALLEN, temporary address 525 W. Highland Ave.,
Redlands, Cal.
Mrs. Lee Charles Miller, 943 East 1st South St., Salt Lake City.
VERMONT, Mrs. Joseph A. De Boer, I Western Ave., Montpelier.
VIRGINIA, Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke.
VIRGINIA Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke.
MRS. JAMES HALLIDAY MCCUE, 713 Euclid Ave., Bristol, Tenn. WASHINGTON,MRS. WALTER J. REED, North Yakima.
WASHINGTON Me WALTER I PER North Volima
Who I I E Wayn go Ducks Duilding Could
MRS. J. F. WAGNER, 503 Burke Building, Seattle. WEST VIRGINIA, MRS. GEORGE DE BOLT, 314 First St., Fairmont.
WEST VIRGINIA, MRS. GEORGE DE BOLT, 314 PIPST St., Pairmont.
MRS. WILLIAM HAIMES SMITH, The Snuggery, Parkersburg.
WISCONSIN,Mrs. Edwin H. Van Ostrand, 405 Clermont St., Antigo.
WYOMING, Mrs. HENRY B. PATTEN, 314 E. 18th St., Cheyenne.
MRS. FRANK W. MONDELL, New Castle.
MAS. I'ANA W. MUNDELL, NEW CASHE.

HONORARY OFFICERS

(Elected for Life)

Honorary Presidents General

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mrs. Donald McLean.

Honorary President Presiding Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General

MRS. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH, 1894.
MRS. JOSHUA WILBOUR, 1895.
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1896.
MRS. B. B. RANDOLPH KEIM, 1906.
MRS. DE B. RANDOLPH KEIM, 1906.
MRS. DE B. RANDOLPH KEIM, 1906.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. CHARLES H. DEERE, 1912.

National Board of Management N. S., D. A. R.

Regular Meeting, Monday, April 22, 1912

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, on Monday, April 22, 1912. The President General called the meeting to order at 11.10 a.m., with the following members present: President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott; Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Henry L. Mann. Vice-Presidents General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Henry L. Mann. Vice-Presidents General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Henry L. Mann. Vice-Presidents General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Henry L. Mann. Vice-Presidents General Charge of Chapters (Charge of Chapters) eral as follows: Of Michigan, Mrs. James P. Brayton; of Missouri, Mrs. Ben F. Gray, Jr.; of Indiana, Mrs. James M. Fowler; of North Carolina, Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory; of Tennessee, Mrs. Charles B. Bryan; of Iowa, Miss see, Mrs. Charles B. Bryan; of lowa, Miss Harriet Isadora Lake; of Massachusetts, Mrs. Charles H. Bond; of Maine, Mrs. Charles F. Johnson; of Nebraska, Mrs. Andrew K. Gault; of South Carolina, Mrs. R. M. Bratton; of Mississippi, Mrs. Chalmers M. Williamson; of Wisconsin, Mrs. William H. Crosby; Chap-lain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce; Re-cording. Secretory, General, Mrs. Howard. Cording Secretary General, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins; Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. William F. Dennis; Registrar General, Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh; Historian General, Mrs. Charles W. Bassett; Assistant Historian General, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson; Librarian General, Miss Amaryllis Gillett; State Regents as follows: Of Connecticut, Mrs. John L. Buel; of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood; of Georgia, Mrs. Shepard W. Foster; of Illinois, Mrs. George A. Lawrence; of Indiana, Mrs. Robert S. Robertson; of Iowa, Mrs. Harold R. How-S. Robertson; of Iowa, Mrs. Harold K. How-ell; of Kansas, Mrs. George T. Guernsey; of Kentucky, Mrs. W. H. Thompson; of Maine, Mrs. John A. Morse; of Maryland, Mrs. Rob-ert G. Hogan; of Massachusetts, Mrs. James G. Dunning; of Michigan, Mrs. Arthur M. Parker; of Minnesota, Mrs. George C. Scuires; of Mississipon Mrs. Andrew F. Ex-Squires; of Mississippi, Mrs. Andrew F. Fox; Squires; of Mississippi, Mrs. Andrew F. Fox; of Missouri, Mrs. George B. Macfarlane; of Nebraska, Mrs. Charles O. Norton; of New Hampshire, Mrs. Joseph H. Dearborn; of New York, Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury; of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Henry H. Cumings; of Vermont, Mrs. Joseph A. De Boer; of Virginia, Mrs. George De Bolt; of Wisconsin, Mrs. Edwin H. Van Ostrand; and the State Vice-Regent of Arizona, Mrs. Will Croft Barnes; of Delaware Mrs. Joseph W. Cooch ware, Mrs. Joseph W. Cooch.

The Chaplain General read the 107th Psalm, as showing God's providence over men in the divers walks of life, and offered prayer, at the conclusion of which the Board united in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The President General asked the members of the former Board who were also members of the present to introduce the new members, which was done, and the President General

then extended her personal welcome to the new Board as follows: (Published in June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

The State Regent of Virginia spoke of the absence of the Vice-President General for Virginia, Mrs. Shackelford, who had been called away during the Congress by illness, but had hoped to return for this Board meeting.

hoped to return for this Board meeting.

The Recording Secretary General stated that Mrs. Rhett Goode, State Regent of Alabama, had left regrets for this Board meeting.

The President General called for the reading of the Minutes of the meeting of April 13, which with a few slight corrections were declared approved.

The State Regent of Maryland thanked the President General and the Board for the flowers sent to Mrs. Thom's funeral.

The State Regent of Massachusetts stated

The State Regent of Massachusetts stated that a motion had been adopted by the Board, to the effect that supplemental applications should be made out on the regular application blanks, and asked if supplementals made out on the old supplemental blanks would be accepted; to which the Registrar General replied that the supplemental blanks would be accepted as long as they lasted, but that no more supplementary blanks would be printed.

The President General spoke of the many beautiful flowers sent to her during the Congress, which it had been impossible for her to appropriately acknowledge as yet.

appropriately acknowledge as yet.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters offered—

"A vote of thanks to our Superintendent, Mr. Lewis, for the faithful and able performance of his duties, never tiring in doing anything for the comfort and pleasure of the members in attendance,"

which was unanimously seconded by the Board.

The Librarian General in connection with this motion asked that in future the Regents urge their members to send earlier to the Hall gifts that have to be unpacked, some not having arrived until the opening day of the Congress, and unfortunately many of them had no directions in the box. There should be a card attached to each gift, saying where it came from and where it was intended to be placed.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters presented the following report, which on motion of the State Regent of Pennsylvania, was accepted:

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents are presented for confirmation:

Mrs. Winna Thomas Morgan, of Trinidad, Colo.

Mrs. Margaret Monteiro Berry, of Washington, D. C

Mrs. Besse Stedman French, of Glenwood,

Mrs. Emma Blair Skinner, of Coffeyville, Kan

Miss Josephine M. Bonney, of Franklin, La. Miss Vern Margaret Van Fossen, of Paw Paw, Mich.

Mrs. Caroline Isabel Poole Jones, of Tupelo, Miss.

Mrs. Elise Grout Everett, of Lyons, Neb. Mrs. Eliza McEwen Rankin, of Trenton,

Miss Eugenia Mandeville, of Carrollton, Ga. Mrs. Laura Lester Alexander, of Shreveport, La.

The new Chapter at Berwick, Pa., desires the name "Susquehanna Valley" changed to "Moses Van Campen" for historical reasons. Also the reappointment of Mrs. Anne Walter Fearn, of Shanghai, China.

The Board is asked to authorize the formation of a Chapter at Wilson, N. C.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN. Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

The State Regent of New Hampshire asked if a lady could be appointed an organizing Regent at that time and her name be sent in later. The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters replied that the name must first come to her office. The lady's name would then be verified, and she could be authorized to be an organizing Regent at the afternoon session of the Board.

The Vice-President General of Mississippi asked if a Chapter could be authorized at the same Board meeting at which the organizing members had been admitted-that is, authorized after the reading of the Registrar General's report, and the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters replied that this had been done.

The Registrar General read the names of one hundred and forty-four applicants for membership verified since last Saturday. On motion of the State Regent of Massachusetts, it was voted that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants, and the President General declared them duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Gillett read for the Treasurer General the names of two members to be reinstated, and it was voted that these two members be reinstated.

Miss Gillett also read for the Treasurer General a statement in regard to our funds, and the following recommendation, which, upon motion of the State Regent of Pennsylvania, was adopted:

"I would recommend that we take up immediately one bond of \$5,000; then if our finances make it possible, in June, when our interest becomes due, that we take up a bond immediately; that saves us a little interest."

Miss Gillett offered the following motion, stating that it was not intended to interfere with the Block certificate, or any other plans; only intended to crystallize them for the liquidation of our debt:

"That for the period of one year or more, all National, State, or Chapter, or personal memorials be laid aside until each State has raised a sum equivalent to \$2 for each member, the sum of \$3 for each member-at-large.

The Vice-President General of Indiana stated that, as the Chairman of the new committee authorized by the Congress, it was her plan to work through each State Regent, and she in turn to work through each Chapter Regent, to collect a penny a day. The Vice-President General of Indiana further stated that it seemed to her asking for a penny a day was sufficient for this year.

The State Regent of Massachusetts inquired for the Treasurer General, stating that she had not seen her during the Congress, and upon being told of her illness, moved:

"That a letter of sympathy be sent to the Treasurer General, Mrs. Hoover, from this Board, on account of her illness."

This vote was seconded by the Registrar General and Mrs. Williamson, of Mississippi, and unanimously carried.

The Vice-President General of South Carolina said that South Carolina had been working for some years for a State monument to Marion, Pickens, and Sumter, and that the \$1,500 which remained to be raised, they had pledged themselves to raise this year in order that the monument might be unveiled upon a certain date. She further stated that she had mentioned this matter, as possibly some

other States might be in the same position. The State Regent of Minnesota asked if we were not obliged to act under the motion made and passed at the Congress first-of a penny a day, however much we might prefer another motion.

The Recording Secretary General stated that if she understood Miss Gillett's motion correctly, her idea was that, in place of being used to pay for additional handsome furniture for the rooms, or beautiful adornments for the Hall, the money raised for a while should be given toward paying off the debt.

The Vice-President General of Michigan asked if Miss Gillett's idea was not to plan any more new memorials, but keep on with those begun, and Miss Gillett replied that that was her idea-not to plan any more-and further stated that she had not understood that the penny-a-day motion had been adopted by

Congress, and so withdrew her motion. The Recording Secretary General explained that money sent to pay for special features which were a part of the building, as memorial rooms and bronze doors, and which had been paid for with the bond money, helped to pay off the debt just as much as the penny a day.

The State Regent of Kansas asked if the "penny a day" should be sent in as rapidly as collected, or held until each State Regent made her report at the Congress, to which Mrs. Fowler, as Chairman of the "Penny-aDay" Committee, replied that as soon as she could get the list of the new State Regents she would write to each one and explain the plan, asking her to work through her Chapter Regents on the penny-a-day basis, the year to begin the first of April, 1912, and end the first of April, 1913. Just as fast as the Chapter Regents get the money they can send it to the State Regent and the State Regent can report to the Chairman, who will report at the Congress. The money will be sent to Mrs. Block so bonds can be paid off.

The State Regent of Virginia said that, in

The State Regent of Virginia said that, in reply to a question, Mrs. Block had stated that, "if you wish certificates you may have three, but if you don't wish certificates the entire amount (\$265) will come to the Hall."

entire amount (\$3.65) will come to the Hall."
The Assistant Historian General then offered the following motion, to take the place of the one withdrawn by Miss Gillett, which was seconded by Miss Gillett and the Vice-President General of Michigan, and carried:

President General of Michigan, and carried:
"That the different States be asked to lay aside for one year all future memorials for Continental Hall, and devote their attention to reducing the debt, and all life members and members-at-large be asked to co-operate."

The Registrar General then moved:
"That clerks who have not used all their leave during the past year may have it added to that of next year."

Seconded by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and carried.

Miss Gillett, the Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, stated that the building would be closed to the general public for one week for our employees to rest after our Congress

The Corresponding Secretary General stated that she had no report to present at this time. The Historian General reported as follows: Madam President General, Ladies of the National Board of Management:

A special conference held during Congress of the Historical Research Committee, was worthy of note. A definite plan for future work was outlined there, and from the suggestions then received we shall be able to send out at once a circular embodying these suggestions, for the help of all Historians in all Chapters.

I ask for the privilege of having printed and of sending out this circular, inclosed with the first official communication to be mailed from any National office—that is, to save postage.

The registration of Historians, or their representatives, in this committee was very large, and the interest general. Many gifts of rare value have been received. The system of cataloguing, indexing and placing these gifts in accessible form is begun.

The two Lineage Books ordered by Congress for last year were contributed, and the third volume is now well under way. The prospect of having a real Historical report next year is about to be realized.

I ask that the Historian General be allowed to publish and send at once a circular embodying the suggestions made at a meeting of the Historical Research Committee, as a definite plan presented to all Chapters for the study of history.

MARY COOLEY BASSETT, Historian General.

On motion of the State Regent of Massachusetts, the report was accepted, with the recommendation that she be authorized to send out a circular.

The Vice-President General of Nebraska stated that the Lineage Books are given to the Chapters, and moved:

Chapters, and moved:
"That the Chapters hereafter pay 50 cents

Seconded by the State Regent of Illinois. The Assistant Historian General stated that Congress had authorized the gift of the Lineage Books to the Chapters, but suggested that the Chapters pay the postage, as she did not remember that the ordering of Congress said anything about the postage. She thought the Board had authority to ask for the postage.

The Vice-President General of Nebraska withdrew her motion.

The Vice-President General of Tennessee stated that when she sent for one of the Directories she sent 25 cents for postage, and it was returned with the statement that they had to be furnished postage free.

The Librarian General stated that the Directory is a very serious expense to us; that we are losing money on every copy we send out, as we have to pay about 35 cents postage.

out, as we have to pay about 35 cents postage.

The State Regent of Massachusetts stated that inasmuch as Congress had never ordered the National Society to pay postage on everything sent out, she thought we had a perfect right to ask for it.

The Assistant Historian General moved: "That postage be collected from all receivings" the Directory, Lineage Books, or Proceedings."

ings."
Seconded by the Historian General and the Vice-President General of Nebraska, and carried.

The President General stated that she thought a rising vote of thanks should be given Mr. Wilson for the framed reproductions of the three beautiful pictures which were exhibited in the auditorium during Congress, to go in the Magazine Room, where the Editor of the Magazine will do her work.

On motion of the Corresponding Secretary General, seconded by the Recording Secretary General, it was voted:

"That a standing vote of appreciation and thanks be given Mr. Wilson, Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for the beautiful pictures presented by him to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

Miss Gillett, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, offered to answer any questions the members of the Board might wish to ask about money matters, and stated that she had been much astonished to see the panic among some of the ladies when it was suggested that we buy some more land.

The State Regent of Minnesota stated that she knew that there were many expenses of which no on ever thinks, and the aggregate becomes much greater than we expect, and that she would like to ask a few questions, not in any spirit of criticism, but just for information. She then asked how much it cost to run the building, and how much we pay out in

Miss Gillett replied that the pay roll for the clerical force for the year is \$22,897.85. domestic department, the employees-four janitors and four charwomen, with extra people employed when necessary - amounts \$6,752.32.

At the request of the State Regent of Virginia, Miss Gillett then read the report of the Finance Committee as presented at the Congress. (See Proceedings Twenty-first Conti-

nental Congress, 1912.)

The President General stated that one of the most clear-headed women, Dr. Anita Mc-Gee, had opposed the building of a Hall, because she said we could not afford it; that if we ever built a Hall it would cost us \$10,000

a year to run it. The State Regent of New Hampshire asked for information in regard to the cost of the committees, to which the President General replied that a statute of the Board authorized the Treasurer General to pay the necessary expenses connected with the sending out of circulars, printing, postage, etc., of the National Committees.

A member asked in regard to the exact amount of our debt, and Miss Gillett replied that our present debt is \$170,000; that we keep \$2,000 in bonds so that we can always borrow on them in a hurry. The real debt, she stated, is \$168,000, but that to-morrow or next day we would pay off a note for \$5,000,

which would reduce it to \$165,000.

The State Regent of Illinois inquired in regard to the number of clerks and the high-

est salaries paid.

Miss Gillett stated that we employ twentyeight or thirty clerks, and the highest salary paid is to the bookkeeper, Congress having fixed that at \$100; three get \$80, several \$75, others \$65, and the lowest is \$55.

The State Regent of Minnesota stated that the amount paid to each did not seem excessive; in fact, in some instances rather small, but that the aggregate seemed large

The Vice-President General of Michigan stated that, as Chairman of the Committee on Salaries, she had investigated the salaries and it seemed to her that in our Society the salaries are not very large for young women to live on in Washington.

Miss Gillett stated that several of the clerks are bonded-all who handle money.

The State Regent of Illinois stated that the impression abroad is that the clerical force is paid the highest price, and that it is too expensive for the organization.

The Vice-President General of Michigan stated that the report of the Committee on Schedule for Salaries of Clerks had been adopted by the Board in February.

The State Regent of New Hampshire asked if the hours are the same as usual, and the President General replied that we have the Government hours.

The State Regent of Virginia asked how

the salaries paid our clerks compared with those paid Government clerks, and the Registrar General replied that the lowest Govern-

ment salary is \$900 a year-\$75 a month. The Vice-President General of Wisconsin said that we hear so much of the high cost of living and are trying to do so much for women, and that she would like to go on record as stating that these salaries do not seem to her exorbitant, and that she was in favor of economizing in other ways than the salaries of the clerks. This opinion was heartily indorsed by the Vice-President General of Michigan.

The Vice-President General of Tennessee stated that a number of people had asked her to please have defined the use of Continental Hall, for meetings, which was granted by Congress. Many seem to think that any ordi-nary meeting can be held in the auditorium at any time, without expense, but that, as she understood the matter, only the annual State Conference could be held, and that any State is entitled to have its State Conference in the auditorium.

The President General stated that the Vice-President General of Tennessee was correct in her understanding of the matter.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania stated that she had been requested at the Pennsylvania State meeting to present the following resolutions:

(1) I move that, whereas Pennsylvania has and furnished the vestibule finished Memorial Continental Hall, that the Board of Management allow an appropriate marker to be placed, showing that it is Pennsylvania room.

Seconded by the Registrar General.

The President General stated that the Continental Hall Committee had matters of that kind in charge.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania then read

the second resolution:

(2) I move that Pennsylvania be allowed to place a marker on the pedestal of Franklin's bust, saying it was given by Pennsylvania.

Seconded by the Registrar General, and carried.

The Assistant Historian General moved: That the motion relating to the marking of the vestibule by Pennsylvania be referred to the Continental Hall Committee."

Seconded by the Registrar General, and car-

The State Regent of Nebraska stated that she had been asked to make a request in regard to the space taken by Notes and Queries in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the space being very small, and a great many peo-ple depend upon entering the Society through the answers to those queries. She wished to ask if we could not have more space devoted to the Genealogical Notes and Queries.

The State Regent of Virginia thought that the amount of space to be allowed to the different departments should be left to the Maga-

zine Committee to decide.

The State Regent of Nebraska stated that she thought the Notes and Queries reached a great many people. Through the Queries we are enabled to get data which we cannot get in any other way, and this increases the circulation of the MAGAZINE. She further stated that she knew people who take the MAGAZINE for the genealogical information, and felt that if we wished to increase our membership we should do all that we can to assist people in securing the necessary genealogical data.

The Assistant Historian General moved, seconded by the State Regent of Connecticut: "That the Board recommend an increased and definite space be allotted to the Genealogical Notes and Queries until brought up-

to-date."

The Vice-President General of Missouri stated that when she got out the Missouri State number of the MAGAZINE she understood that the Board had divided the space of the MAGAZINE and that each department is only entitled to so many pages. She therefore believed that this matter would have to be decided by the Board. The State Regent of Virginia stated that she thought more space was needed for the Minutes of the Board meetings, to which she always turned first, although she found the Notes and Queries interesting.

The State Regent of Illinois stated that the requests that came to the Magazine Committee were largely for space for historical work and the Proceedings of Congress, special stress being laid on the Minutes of the Board meetings, very few inquiries having been received in regard to the genealogical work.

The Registrar General stated that, under our contract with the manager of the business department, a certain number of pages are furnished for the Magazine. If we increase the Genealogical Department then we must either leave out something else or increase the expense of printing the Magazine.

crease the expense of printing the MAGAZINE. The State Regent of Connecticut stated that Notes and Queries sent to the MAGAZINE from her State at least two years ago have never been published, and that the department really could not do much good unless the Notes and Queries could be published more promptly. The State Regent of Mississippi stated that she understood that there is an accumulation of material in the Query department, and it seemed to her that something should be done to clear that and afterward the department would not require much additional space.

The Assistant Historian General stated that her motion was simply:

"That the Board recommend an increased and definite space be allotted to the Genealogical Notes and Queries until brought upto-date."

Motion put and carried.

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The Vice-President General of South Carolina stated that she thought the Minutes of the Board meetings the most interesting department, and asked if it would be possible to have them printed at an earlier date after the meetings.

The President General stated that during her administration she had found it advisable

to have regular meetings of the Board for general business in only four of the months each year, special meetings for the admission of members and authorization of Chapters being held in four other months, and for that reason Minutes of regular Board meetings could not appear each month in the MAGA-ZINE. The President General further stated that she had been in Washington each month and that members living close at hand could attend the meetings each month, but that very few of those living at a distance could come, and that she thought it unjust to have so much legislation carried on by the few close at hand. The President General then asked the members from a distance if they wished to attend a regular Board meeting each month, but they indicated that they did not. The Vice-President General of Michigan

The Vice-President General of Michigan stated that, for instance, the Minutes of a March Board meeting do not come out in the MAGAZINE of the following month. The Registrar General stated that the material for the April MAGAZINE must be in the hands of the printer before the March Board meeting is

held.

The State Regent of Virginia stated that it had been suggested in the Magazine Commit-tee meeting that in the MAGAZINE of the month following a Board meeting the publisher be asked to reserve space for the Minutes of that Board meeting, and that she thought all of these matters should be left to the Magazine Committee. The Assistant Historian General stated that it is very hard on the Recording Secretary General to provide Minutes for approval on the day following a regular Board meeting. The Recording Sec-retary General stated that when a regular Board meeting is held one day and a meeting to approve the Minutes is called for the next day, the Minutes must be made by the stenographer directly from her shorthand notes, and much of this work must be done at night after a day spent at the extremely difficult task of taking the shorthand notes of one of these regular Board meetings. Minutes written under these conditions cannot be as satisfactory as those written after the shorthand notes have been written out. Minutes having been presented and adopted are printed as adopted, and it is for the Board to decide if the Minutes for its records are to be written in this hurried way or later by the Recording Secretary General.

The State Regent of Massachusetts said that it seemed to her that the Minutes of the Board meetings had been printed very promptly this year, and that she believed when the Board appreciated that the Minutes must be approved before being printed, that it would understand why the printing of the Minutes must be delayed, and added, "They are good

enough to wait for."

The Chaplain General stated that, having served the Society once upon a time for three consecutive years as Recording Secretary General, she knew it was difficult to select the Minutes from the Proceedings, and while it would be agreeable to have the Minutes at once, she felt that the Recording Secretary

General should be supported in the way she thought the work should be done.

The Vice-President General of South Carolina stated that the Recording Secretary General had no stronger supporter than South Carolina, and that South Carolina would wait for the Minutes.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania read the following request from the Honorary Vice-President General of Pennsylvania, who had presented a bow-gun: "Will you kindly ask the Board for permission to have a half-tone made at the expense of the National Society, also to have a short account printed suitable for placing in the Museum? The President General asked if Pennsylvania would not be willing to pay for having this work done. The Vice-President General of Nebraska,

as Chairman of the Souvenir Committee for the Twenty-first Continental Congress, presented the following resolutions, which were

adopted:

"First.—That all resolutions now existing, except the one presented at the Board meeting on April 13, 1912, by Miss Gillett, concerning the sale of articles in Memorial Continental Hall during the Continental Congress be

rescinded.

"Second.—That the MAGAZINE, Lineage Books, Directory, Hand Book, photographs of Hall, Block Certificate, Recognition Pin, and Caldwell's articles, together with such articles presented by Chapters as meet the approval of the Souvenir Committee, and are in charge of responsible persons, shall be sold at Memorial Continental Hall during the Continental Congress.

"The entire profit from said articles, except those under contract, shall be contributed

to Continental Hall.

"Third.-Suitable rooms for the sale of said articles shall be provided by the House Committee, and only persons presenting a written agreement from the Chairman of the Souvenir Committee shall be granted space.

"Fourth.—That Miss Gillett's motion:
'That no sales be allowed in the Entrance Hall or corridors of Memorial Continental Hall, or in the portico, or on the grounds. Violation of this rule will rescind all privileges' shall be known as Resolution Fourth." The President General mentioned that, be-

fore moving to the Hall, in addition to office

rent, about \$4,000 had to be paid for the theatre each year for the Congress.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That the clerical force be reimbursed for work done after regular office hours during the week of the Congress, as has been the cus-

Seconded by the Registrar General, and

The State Regent of Illinois stated that she desired to present the following nominations for the Executive Committee:
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Chairman, ex

officio.

Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Secretary, ex officio.

Mrs. Henry L. Mann. Mrs. La Verne Noyes.

Mrs. James M. Fowler. Mrs. George S. Shackelford. Mrs. William D. Hoover. Mrs. Charles W. Bassett.

Miss Amaryllis Gillett.

The vote being taken, those nominated were declared elected.

In reply to the question, "Are there any memorial rooms not yet reserved?" the Recording Secretary General replied that the small room of the Registrar General, next to the Iowa room, had not yet been reserved by any State.

The President General announced the appointment of the Chairmen of the standing

committees as follows:

Chairman of the Finance Committee, Miss Amaryllis Gillett: of the Auditing Committee. Mrs. Allan Putnam Perley; of the Printing Committee, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins; of the Revolutionary Relics, Mrs. William Lib-

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters moved, and it was

"That a vote of thanks be sent Droop & Co. for the beautiful Steinway piano given us without cost for use during the Congress."

On motion of the State Regent of Connecticut, seconded by the Corresponding Secretary General, it was voted to adjourn at 12.30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted, MARIE WILKINSON HODGKINS. (MRS. HOWARD L.) Recording Secretary General. (Approved June 5, 1912.)



A Real Daughter

Mrs. Elizabeth Shearer Jones

Elizabeth Hobart Shearer was born in Palmer, Mass., December 10, 1822, daughter of Noah Shearer, and his second wife, Betsey Heald, and granddaughter of Dr. Joseph Heald, of Pepperell, Mass., and his wife, Elizabeth Hobart, who was a member of Mrs. Prudence Wright's Home

Guard, which captured a Tory messenger and delivered him to the Committee of Safety at Groton. When four years Elizabeth's parents moved to Pepperell, to care for the grandparents above mentioned, remaining there six years, then returning to Palmer, where she lived until sixteen years of age. In October. 1839, the family moved to East Aurora, traveling by stage coach to Albany, by rail Schenectady. and then via the Erie Canal to Buffalo, where at that time her half

brother, Sextus Shearer, lived. For the next four years she attended school; first at the Aurora Academy, and afterward at a girls' school on Pearl Street, Buffalo. At the age of twenty she decided to go as a teacher to the territory of Iowa, where another of her half brothers lived. The journey to Cedar Rapids could not be considered a pleasure trip, judging from her account of it; by boat from Buffalo to Detroit, and from St. Joseph, Mich., to Chicago (then a town of 8,000 inhabitants), but most of

the way by stage or carriage. Six families comprised the population of Cedar Rapids. Here she spent the winter, and in the spring opened a school in Muscatine, where she taught over two years, when she met the Rev. Williston Jones. They were married September 19, 1846. At that

time he was preaching in Canton, Ill., but later they lived at Cedar Rapids, where he built the first church, laying the foundation of Coe College and doing missionary work in all the surrounding country.

In 1856 they moved to Iowa Falls, where they remained until the beginning of the Civil War, during all of which Mr. Jones was connected with the work among the soldiers, and Mrs. Jones became interested in the Diet Kitchen Work, established

by Mrs. Wittemeyer, which benefited so greatly the condition of the sick soldiers during the latter part of the war. She herself was sent to the Department of the Cumberland to start diet kitchens. After the war Mr. Jones was sent to the Home Mission field in Missouri, and stationed at Rolla. Six months later he contracted typhoid fever, and died November 20, 1865.

In December, 1866, Mrs. Jones was asked to take charge of one of the cottages



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in the Soldiers' Orphan Home, recently established at Davenport, Iowa, leaving there soon to take charge of the "Female Guardian Home" at St. Louis, and in less than a year called to Springfield, Ill., to organize the Ulrich Guardian Home. In November, 1870, she became interested in City Mission Work, and was stationed for one year at Bethany Institute, New York City, seven years at the House of Shelter in Albany, and three years in the Newsboys' Home in Chicago, spending in all eighteen years in institution life. Mr. and Mrs. Jones had no children, but adopted two daughters; one, Jennie, married the Rev. Henry T. Perry in 1866, and went as a foreign missionary to Sivas, Turkey, where she died in 1884. That year the other daughter, Emilie (Mrs. Barker), insisted that her mother spend the remainder of her life with her. She then lived in Fredonia, N. Y. Four years later Mrs. Barker was left a widow, and returned to Wellesley College as resident physician, and in one of the college dormitories, Mrs. Jones spent the next twenty-one years of her life. About three years ago Dr. Barker resigned her position to devote her entire time to the care of her mother. Mrs. Iones says that in choosing a residence her heart turned to East Aurora, the home of her girlhood, where her parents are buried, and where her elder brother, Joseph Heald Shearer, is still living.

SERVICE OF NOAH SHEARER.

Noah Shearer was born in Palmer, Mass., November, 1764, son of John and grandson of James Shearer, the emigrant ancestor, who came from Antrim, Ireland (probably with the Scotch Irish emigration of 1719). The names of four of his older brothers appear on the Revolutionary rolls of Massachusetts in 1777. Two of them had been home on leave of absence with other Palmer soldiers, and when they re-turned to the army ("at the northward under General Gates"), some of the boys, Noah Shearer among them, went along to bring back the horses. When it came time to return, Noah refused to go, and, after some argument, his brothers consented to let him stay on condition he would "chew tobacco to keep off the camp distemper.' Next day the Battle of Bennington began, and he was given a musket and a place in the ranks. Afterward he remained some time in camp helping guard the British prisoners. This account is taken from the affidavit of his son, Joseph Heald Shearer, born 1824 in Palmer, Mass., and still practising law in East Aurora. - Mrs. FRANCIS WARE WALLACE, Registrar, Buffalo Chapter.

Since the above article was printed word has been received of the death of Mrs. Jones, which occurred on August 6, 1912, following a stroke of paralysis on July 29.

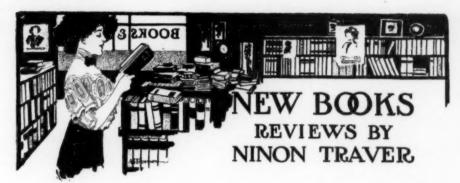
—EDITOR.

JOHN PAUL CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, Madison, Ind., has located in Jefferson County, Indiana, the graves of the following Revolutionary soldiers, for whom Government markers have been placed:

Job Bishop, U. S. soldier, b. 1755, d. 1845; George Benefield, Culbertson's Cumberland County Penn. mil., b. 1750, d. 1832; George Kennett Blake, U. S. soldier, b. about 1751, d. 1842; George Buchanan, U. S. soldier, b. unknown, d. unknown; George Burton, U. S. soldier, b. unknown, d. unknown; George Burton, U. S. soldier, b. unknown, d. unknown; Alexander Chambers, U. S. soldier, b. 1756, d. 1857; Arnold Custer, U. S. soldier, b. 1756, d. 1840; John Dickerson, U. S. soldier, b. unknown, d. 1828; William Hall, Broadhead's Penn. Line, b. about 1761, d. 1836; James Jackson, U. S. soldier, b. unknown, d. 1846; Thomas Jameson, Virginia mil., b. 1733; d. 1830; David Jones, Arbuckle's Regt., Va. Line, b. about 1761, d. 1836; John Paul, Col. Harwood Co. Penn. mil., b. 1758, d. 1830; William Rogers, U. S. soldier, b. unknown, d. unknown; Thomas Rowland, U. S. soldier, b. unknown, d. unknown; Thomas Rowland, U. S. soldier, b. unknown, d. unknown; Thomas Ramsey, Third Penn. mil., b. 1739, d. 1829; Jesse Spann, scout, b. 1756, d. 1848; Jesse Vawter, U. S. soldier, b. 1755, d. 1838; Remembrance Williams, Virginia mil., b. 1758, d. unknown; Samuel Welch, Springer's Third Sub. Legion, U. S. A., b. unknown, d. unknown.

The Government did not acknowledge the claims of Robin Ray or Rawley McMullen, both Revolutionary soldiers with no record. Well authenticated tradition says Rawley McMullen, or McMillan, was an Irishman, serving in the Revolutionary army under La Fayette.

-Elizabeth Ross Trow, Historian John Paul Chapter.



Trevelyan, Sir George Otto. George the Third and Charles Fox. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Net, \$2.00.

Another volume of history from the pen of Sir George Trevelyan, which discloses the honest viewpoint of a British subject from which is judged the events of our country in the making, is this upon the concluding part of the American Revolution. The subject is to be treated in two volumes, the second of which is in preparation. In his preface the author refers to his "Early History of Charles James Fox," which was published thirty-one years ago. after he accepted the office of Secretary of the Admiralty and was compelled to abandon literature for an indefinite period. He continues to relate that subsequently "Mr. Justin McCarthy did me the honor to express a wish that there existed a statutory power for obtaining an order of court to compel me 'to finish Fox'"-which he has done in this book.

The delightful style of the author gives the reader the feeling that he is being quite impersonal, while at the same time his keen interest and enthusiasm is evident on every page. A rare gift, and one which makes the book one of the most entertaining that has been written upon this subject. The new viewpoints from which we regard familiar events reawaken our interest in many phases which have become indistinct in our memories. In most instances the historian's sympathies are distinctly American, and his appreciation of the energies and qualities of the American soldiers and officers is constantly evident. However, the book is in no sense a eulogy upon the deeds of the colonists; on the contrary, it is a fair presentation of the conditions in England which made our victories possible. internal strifes and dissensions of the British Government, the lack of unity in feelings, aims or efforts making futile the efforts of any. A striking picture is presented of the methods pursued by George the Third, his jealousies and short-sightedness in dealing with his own best supports of his government. His ministers were selected for those qualities which he found personally agreeable, and not with any reference to the needs of the nation. The long and mistaken rule of Lord North looms large in the annals of history. It was the unhappy fate of Great Britain at the most critical period to enter upon a war with France, threatening to include most of Europe, through the guidance of statesmen who had wasted four campaigns over an unsuccessful attempt to put down an insurrection in their own colo-The noble but pathetic figure Lord Chatham presented during these anxious years is one of the most vivid in history. Much that he strove for during his lifetime he has accomplished long after his death. A belated appreciation of his wisdom winning much that the efforts of his life had been given to in pain.

The brilliant and remarkable figure of Charles Fox begins to illumine the history of the Revolution during the later part of the conflict. After his break with Lord North's government and his rise to the leadership of the Opposition, he rapidly reached the amazing summit of his intellectual and physical powers. Many of his contemporaries pronounced him the best speaker they had ever heard. His methods

in controversy, singularly chivalrous and straightforward, were united with a remarkable power of conviction. He was a superb orator who never spoke too long, or permitted his hearers a dull moment. Such eloquence can only be inspired by strength of conviction, and he converted two parliaments to his way of thinking and extricated his country from the danger which engulfed it, because he had a policy and his opponents had not. His career and its influence upon his nation and the world's history is intensely interesting matter. This history follows it through its critical periods, bringing him into relation with the Duke of Richmond and his policies in the House of Lords with Colonel Luttrell, with the Earl of Sandwich when he became First Lord of the Admiralty, whose immense unpopularity further complicated a condition of almost unbearable tension.

It is difficult within the limit of this review to more than indicate the scope of this valuable work, but it seems impossible to leave it without at least mention of the sympathetic understanding of the closing events of the struggle in this country and the absolute fairness with which the affairs of Major André, Benedict Arnold, and other deplorable incidents are viewed.

Atherton, Gertrude. Julia France and Her Times. New York: Macmillan. \$1.85 net.

Mrs. Atherton's extraordinary intellect would never content itself with writing a book whose scope did not include many vital and interesting phases of life. In Julia France, the dominant interest centers about the group of women actively concerned in the suffrage movement in England. Its militant phase and the many extraordinary characters giving impetus and vitality to their achievements is brilliantly written of.

Only a little less importance is given to other problems of to-day—the divorce laws of England, the Socialist movement-the Bahai religion, as well as some reminiscences, of the Boer War and the San Francisco earthquake. It is an interesting picture of life, as it is being lived, with an artistic contrast at the beginning by its picture of the quaint old time customs in existence on the Isle of Nevis.

Iulia France is a singularly unawakened girl, brought up by an embittered and ambitious mother, who compels her to "ful-

fill her destiny" by marrying a degenerate heir of an English dukedom. Her immediate removal to England and the influence of her life there quickly develop and mature her impressionable nature. After a time her unspeakable husband is confined in an asylum for the insane, and Julia, at the age of twenty-five, is free to visit India, where she spends some years studying the philosophies of the East and the Bahai religion, which, she believes, is to enthrall the world. After the return of Julia to England, she takes up the work for which she believes she is predestined—that of being one of the leaders and strongest forces in the suffragette movement. Mrs. Atherton shows the serious aspect of the conditions and the spirit and endurance of its followers. There is apparent no effort to distort or magnify any of these conditions, but with her consummate skill she draws a picture of the beginning of this woman's war and an historic incident of which she says: "Suddenly the doors were flung open and out tumbled a medley of women and police. Mrs. Pankhurst, with closed eyes and rigid limbs, as if defying the worst, pushed along on her knees, and finally flung to the ground; Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, struggling indignantly, torn and mauled; the rest retreated as if they were circus beasts of the forest that had got loose in the arena-out they came in a wild disgraceful scrimmage. What a cartoon for posterity to gape at!" Julia, unable to restrain her rage at the brutality of the officers, forgets her instructions from the suffragette headquarters never to be on the offensive, strikes a policeman, who, because he has been warned to leave her unharmed, owing to her powerful connections, "turned his back on me with an oath, seized a girl who was merely pushing her way quietly through the struggling mass, her set face gray, her eyes with that strange intent look worn by nearly every face belonging to our women, seized her, threw her down, and kicked her in the side."

The hero does not become important in this story until the closing chapters. He is a vital typical Western man, one of those Californians who, with will and power, carve things into the shape they desire them to have, and all who know love the truenatured fine-spirited Californian of whom Mrs. Atherton always draws a perfect pic-

